

MISS BONDFIELD DECRIES WEALTH

Lecturer Says Riches Are "the Shoddiest Kind of Success"

EDINBURGH, March 4 (Special Correspondence).—That "getting rich was the shoddiest kind of success—the things that were really rich were the things of the mind and of the spirit," was one of the points made by Miss Margaret Bondfield, late Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labor, when recently addressing a crowded meeting in the Usher Hall held under the auspices of the Edinburgh branch of the Shop Assistants' Union. As Miss Bondfield began life as a shop assistant, her survey of the improvements of the conditions in the distributive trades during the last 32 years was made from inside knowledge.

Miss Bondfield said that the sight of that vast meeting took her back to the small beginnings when a few members met once a quarter. There was then no Saturday half-holiday or any regulation for closing. The pioneers had tackled the job of trying to get a spirit of unity into a class of people who were essentially individualistic, a spirit of comradeship into a class who were essentially envious, and a little common sense into a class who were only able to think selfishly.

"She begged the younger generation to study the history of the trades unions so that, if unable to be leaders, they might at least be intelligent followers. In spite of the distributive trade had advanced. Like the White Queen in "Alice in Wonderland" they should look forward to "doing impossible things before breakfast."

About 25 years ago it was not unusual to find only 1 per cent of her audience who could read or write. They were better in Scotland on the

whole, where educational advantages were concerned, but larger education meant larger responsibilities, and they had no need to put themselves on the backs. If they would forget themselves and work to get the human elements right they would find joy in living.

Speaking of the 8-hour day, Miss Bondfield said that some employers disliked it and wanted to go back to the 9 or 10 hour day. That, however, was wasteful. The right line of conduct was to bring the rates of the world up to the same standard—not to reduce their own in order to meet competition.

WESLEYAN PROFESSOR NAMED
MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 18.—Dr. James Lukens McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University, today announced the appointment of Roland M. Smith as assistant professor of English. Mr. Smith graduated from Wesleyan, class of 1918, received degrees of M.A. from Wesleyan in 1920, and Ph.D. from Harvard in 1922. He was a member of the Williams faculty for the past three years.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB
"Impressions of the European Situation." The More Recent Developments in Social Science Work in England, and "Can Human Nature Be Changed?" are subjects to be discussed at the meeting of the Twentieth Century Club next Saturday afternoon. The Speakers will be Mrs. Corcoran, investigator, Prof. William G. S. Adams of Oxford University, Eng., and the Rev. Dr. Theodore G. Soares of Chicago.

TENANT MEASURE SIGNED
Governor Fuller yesterday afternoon signed the bill under which judges are authorized to allow a tenant to stay as long as six months in a house after he has been ordered out by the landlord.

CALAIS MAYOR NOMINATED
CALAIS, Me., March 18.—Mayor William J. Fowler was unanimously nominated for the seventh term last night at the Republican caucus. There probably will be no Democratic candidate this year.

EVENTS TONIGHT

State Roads Federation of the Massachusetts Safety Council: Public lecture by Alton E. Vont of the Automobile Legal Association opening series on "The Safe Driving of Your Auto," Auditorium, John Hancock Building, 8.

Religious and Race Recreations: Discussed by Rabbi Harry Levin of Temple Israel in series of lectures on "The Economic Struggle in the Home of the New England," Jacob Sleeper Hall, 685 Boylston Street.

Fellowship of Youth for Peace: Address by the Rev. Leyton Richards of Birmingham, Ala., at 8 p. m. at the 1200 Westley Branch of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, 830. Unitarian Church, Plummer in honor of the Rev. Dr. Nicol Cross of Hampshire, London, and the Rev. Lawrence Hedder of Liverpool, Hotel Somerset.

Boston Paper Trade Association: Annual meeting, Algonquin Hotel.

Vale Club of Boston: Dinner in honor of Capt. Robert J. Brown, commander of the Boston Airport, Boston City Club.

Boston Branch, American Association of University Women: Reading of their own works by several Boston authors, Stetson Hall.

Massachusetts Society, D. A. R.: State conference banquet, Hotel Marlborough, 8 p. m.

Clark City Club: "What is Real Education?" by Mrs. Lucy J. Frankland, dean of women at Boston University, 8.

Ford Hall Forum: Benefit performance of "Mary the Third" by the Social Workshop, Fine Arts Theatre, 7:45.

Old South Historical Society: "The Fiction of the Southern South," by Miss June Adkinson, Old South Meeting House, 8.

Malden High School: Free illustrated lecture, "Four Seasons in the Rocky Mountains," by Fred P. Clatworthy, 8. Hockey, R. A. A. vs. Pittsburgh, Boston Arena, 8:15.

Entertainers
Copple—"Dear Brutus," 8:20.
Hollis—"Dear Brutus," 8:15.
P. F. Keiths—"Nauvoo," 8:30.
Pymouth—"The Goose Hangs High," 8:20.

Hubert—"Nauvoo," 8:20.
Willbur—"Regard on Horseback," 8:20.
Tremont—Ed Wynn.

James—"Nauvoo," 8:15.
Photoplays
Edway—"The Swan," 8:15.
Tremont Temple—"The Swan," 8:15.

Music
Jordan Hall—Eva Gauthier, 8:15.
Women's Republican Club—Bertha Putney Dudley, 8:20.

Radio
WABC, Medford Hillsdale, Mass. (261 Meters)
S. P. M. Soprano solos by Miss Dorothy Crocker, accompanied by Mrs. W. H. East, 8:15. Musical program arranged by Mr. Walter Guyett and Billy McTear, 9 p. m. William A. Murphy and Miss Margaret Murphy, 9:45. Don Dansey, assisted by Adele Marie, 10:15. Dance selections by Jack Garrity's orchestra, under the direction of Frank Russo.

WAXA, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters)
6 p. m. Children's Half-Hour Stories and Music, Mrs. William H. Stewart, assisted by Lancaster Theater Children's Chorus. 8 p. m. Musical program, Tronque Saxophone Band and assisting artists.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333.3 Meters)
8 p. m. Program by the Springfield Union ministerial troupe, featuring Leslie M. Stearns, tenor; Wm. Stevens, baritone.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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U. S. CANDY SALE HELPS ECUADOR

South Americans Use Part of the Proceeds to Buy Player Pianos

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP).—Ecuador is making a complete commercial "comeback," the Foreign Trade Council reports, wholly because of the popularity in the United States of chocolate-covered ice cream confections.

The sudden vogue here for ice cream served in a chocolate jacket, the council says, placed chocolate overnight at a new premium on the world over. This re-established the demand for Ecuador's staple agricultural product, cacao, from which the highest-grade bitter chocolate comes, and lifted that country out of financial depression.

The chocolate boom, the council says, proved lucky for the United States as well as Ecuador, for it restored to the former one of its good customers of five years ago. Commerce between countries being a simple matter of give and take, Ecuador is now spending its chocolate money freely here again, notably for its player pianos.

That Ecuador "plays" when, as if the United States "eats," does not constitute a comparison of tastes in the two countries, the council adds, so much as it reveals anew that foreign trade, after all, is pretty human.

Ecuador's principal cacao is the Congo, but the African variety is scattered milder and is said to run second with the candy trade.

In 1920 figures show that Ecuador was selling its products in the United States at an annual rate of \$12,241,000, which gave it the money to buy American products at a rate of \$14,480,000. The mutual effect of the slump there was shown in figures for 1921, when Ecuador's exports to the United States fell almost 75 per cent to only \$3,541,000, and its imports dropped more than 67 per cent, to \$2,260,000.

LITHUANIANS SAY POLES ATTACKED FRONTIER GUARDS
KAUNAS, Lithuania, March 18 (By Elita Telegraphic Service).—On the evening of March 16, 300 Polish frontier guards, including soldiers armed with rifles and 10 machine guns, unexpectedly attacked Lithuanian frontier guards near Sirvintai, driving them back from the line of demarcation and taking several prisoners. It is officially announced here.

The Lithuanian guards later repulsed the attack and re-occupied their former positions.

The Lithuanian Foreign Office has requested the League of Nations requesting it to prevent any further Polish acts of aggression and secure the release of Lithuanian prisoners.

TURKEY INSTITUTES "PALE OF TRAVEL"
CONSTANTINOPLE, March 18 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).—A "Pale of Travel" modeled after the "Pale of Settlement" of the former czaristic government with regard to Jews, has been established in Turkey.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and New England: Rain tonight and Thursday; colder Thursday in west portion; strong southeast winds.

Official Temperatures
(as a. m. Standard time, 74th meridian)
Albany, 40; Montreal, 42; Atlantic City, 44; Nantucket, 38; Buffalo, 42; New Orleans, 42; Chicago, 42; Philadelphia, 42; St. Louis, 42; Portland, Me., 42; Detroit, 42; San Francisco, 56; Des Moines, 42; Portland, Ore., 42; Boston, 42; St. Paul, 42; Helena, 42; Seattle, 42; Jacksonville, 42; Washington, 42; Los Angeles, 58.

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 5:53 p. m. Thursday, 6:17 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 6:24 p. m.

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SARGENT FACES SHIFTS IN HIS JUSTICE STAFF

energy and devotion. "The economy program will be strengthened by the presence of Mr. Sargent," has been frequently remarked in the last 24 hours.

Mr. Sargent Aligned on Dry Side, Is Belief
BRATTLEBORO, March 18 (Special).—Leading members of the Vermont bar in the southern part of the State and others intimately acquainted with John G. Sargent, the new Attorney-General of the United States, say that while he never has openly stated his position on prohibition, it is definitely known that he is a firm believer in the strict enforcement of the law.

Arthur V. D. Piper of Brattleboro, State's attorney, says that Mr. Sargent told him several months ago being regarded as a man of no time in cleaning up bad liquor situations wherever they existed.

ARMY LEASES STORAGE BASE
Rents Port Newark Facilities—Congestion Relief Seen

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The War Department has closed a contract with Frank Kenna of New Haven, Conn., under which the Port Newark storage base will be rented for a period of 10 years. The War Department expects to receive about \$4,000,000 under the contract. Mr. Kenna expects to operate the base as a storage and shipping center for perishable supplies for New York City.

Dwight F. Davis, Assistant Secretary of War, said the plan should relieve congestion and would have the effect of providing a reserve stock against stoppage of the regular flow of perishable provisions into New York by strikes and other occurrences.

BRITISH ANTI-USURY ACT GIVEN SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 18.—An important gesture of Anglo-American friendship will be a dinner which the British Colonial Office is giving on March 26 to Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, chairman of the New York Phelps Stokes East Africa Education Commission, in connection with the publication next month of a report on education which Mr. Jones has been writing here.

The dinner in function is a definite tribute of thanks to the United States for the general help rendered by the commission toward tackling the problem of native education in Africa, and for the participation of Dr. Schantz, governor of the British colony of Sierra Leone, and the Colonial undersecretary, W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, will preside in the Colonial Secretary's unavoidable absence, and will be turned over to Sir Michael Sadler, master of University College, Oxford, and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

DR. PAYSON SMITH TO SPEAK
Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, is to be chief speaker at a luncheon to be given by the eastern division of the Massachusetts Association of American Teachers at the Westminster Hotel next Saturday. Miss Mabel C. Bragg, assistant superintendent of schools in Newton, will tell an Americanization story. Several consuls from foreign countries, who are now in Boston, are expected to be present.

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AMERICA'S NEW "GIFT TAX" OPERATION WATCHED CLOSELY

(Continued from Page 1)
willfully made a "gift" to party B, which consequently can be taxed.

The law provides exemption for gifts under \$50,000. A 2 per cent tax is imposed on the amount by which taxable gifts exceed \$50,000 and do not exceed \$100,000. A graduated scale provides for larger taxes on sums bigger than \$100,000. The maximum surtax (as in present federal income tax and inheritance tax laws) is a 40 per cent assessment on the amount by which the gift exceeds \$100,000. The total gift tax on \$1,000,000, for example, would be \$150,000. On a sum between \$80,000 and \$100,000 the tax is \$25,000.

The following are other salient features of the new tax, the collection of which by the Department of Internal Revenue of the duty to cause unprecedented legal battles:

The tax according to the law, "is not a property tax, but is laid upon the gift." (A property tax, it is held, would be unconstitutional.) Under the tax, transfers of real estates, declaration of trusts, forgiveness of indebtedness may all be "gifts" and hence taxable. Deductions are allowed for gifts to charitable institutions. The statute provides that the donor shall pay the tax, and not the recipient. Maximum penalty for willfully refraining from paying the gift tax, making false return, etc., is \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than a year.

STRIKERS HEAR TEXTILE LEADER
WILLIMANTIC, Conn., March 18.—Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, came here today and delivered an address to the striking employees of the American Thread Company's plant in this city, who went out after a demand for restoration of a wage cut of 10 per cent last January was refused by the company.

Mr. McMahon urged the strikers to stand firm and predicted that they would win. He intimated that attempts were being made to organize employees of the company's plant in Westerly, R. I., and Fall River and Holyoke, Mass. The strike here is now entering its second week.

HASTY PUDDING CLUB SHOW
The Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard announces that it will give four benefit performances of the spring production "Laugh It Off." On April 21 it will play in Newark, N. J., for the Princeton Triangle Club Theater Fund. The proceeds from three concerts in the Plaza Hotel, New York, on April 24 and 25 will be given to the fund for the completion of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The Newark performance will be given in return of the courtesy of the Triangle Club, which visited Boston last December in the interest of the Harvard endowment fund.

HARVARD HAS THEATER CLUB
In order to "link Harvard University with the theater by securing speakers of dramatic note, by keeping members advised of theatrical productions and by enabling members to attend such productions with greater facility," the Harvard Theatergoers' Club has been organized. The officers are: Eliot E. Long, Cambridge, president; Henry W. Keyes of North Haverhill, vice-president; Arthur L. Gould, New York City, secretary; Henry A. McCashin, Boston, treasurer.

INSTITUTE LECTURER NAMED
BRUNSWICK, Me., Mar. 18 (Special).—Another addition to the list of lecturers at the Institute of Modern Literature to be held at Bowdoin College, May 4 to 18, has been announced in James Stephens, Irish prose writer and poet, who recently was awarded the Tallentire Gold Medal. The lecturers previously announced are: Robert Frost, Carl Sandburg, Christopher Morley, Henry Seidel Canby and Prof. Irving Babbitt.

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Single Rooms With Bath \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8 per day
Double Rooms With Bath \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10 per day
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$14, \$16, \$18 per day
Sample Rooms \$5 and \$8 per day
Business Men's Lunch Served Daily in English Grille and Blue Room, \$1.25
Dinner De Luxe in Blue Room and English Grille, \$2 (Except Sundays)
Venetian Room a la Carte

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WASHINGTON BOULEVARD AT MICHIGAN AVENUE

BRICKLAYERS ELECT LEWISTON

At the closing session of the annual convention of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers of the International Union here last night, Walter C. Sturtevant of Bangor was elected president and Thomas J. Mahoney of Portland, secretary-treasurer. It was voted to hold the next annual meeting at Biddeford.

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Towel size, 15x22, 35c, 45c, 55c and 65c each
Turkish Towels Heavy double thread, large size with three colored stripes in border. Blue, Pink, Gold, Green and light color. Also all white, 50c each
Large size double thread with colored border. Blue, Pink, Gold and Lavender. Also plain white, 60c each

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WASHINGTON BOULEVARD AT MICHIGAN AVENUE

KING GEORGE V READY FOR TOUR

Yacht Awaits Royal Pair
at Genoa for Cruise in
Mediterranean

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—King George will leave tomorrow on his southern trip. Accompanied by Queen Mary, he will leave in the morning for Dover, thence crossing to Calais, where the party will board the British royal train kept at Dunkirk in readiness for such occasions. Arriving at Genoa on Friday, they will embark on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which is already there under the escort of two British destroyers. The itinerary of the Mediterranean cruise has not yet been fully arranged, but probably will include visits to the islands of Malta and Majorca, and it is stated that the King will witness the British naval maneuvers off the latter place.

PORTSMOUTH, March 18 (Special Correspondence)—The royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, in which the King and Queen of England are to cruise in the Mediterranean, may be easily distinguished from other vessels. A fine looking ship of 470 tons displacement, the yacht has beautiful lines. Her hull is painted with two cables of golden rope molding running round it. A brilliantly colored running rigging and her schooner bow and her stern also bears gilded ornamentation.

Simple Elegance
The note of elegant simplicity prevails in her interior as well. It was intended that the Victoria and Albert should be a deep-sea boat. For the use of royalty in shore waters another yacht was constructed and named after Queen Alexandra. The Victoria and Albert, however, proved a disappointment. It turned over when floated out of dock, and had to be practically reconstructed. The King and Queen use it for living purposes during the "low" week and for occasions like the present, when privacy and quiet are desired. It is, however, the only yacht they now possess. The Alexandra has been on the sale list since war ended.

The splendid suite of state apartments of the Victoria and Albert are situated on two decks. On the upper are the reception room and the dining saloon. These are so arranged that the roof of the main saloon, a broad promenade deck, equipped with glass shelter screens, which can be unrolled in or desired.

The Royal Apartments.
A broad stairway leads from the saloon to the main state deck below, whereon the private apartments of the King and Queen are situated. These lie on either side of a wide corridor, the walls of which are of polished sycamore. To starboard are the bedrooms of the King and the Queen, and the King's study, which looks out at the sea, the den of a hard-working business man.

On the port side of the corridor is the Queen's boudoir, quite unostentatiously furnished. At either end of the boudoir, though not communicating with it, are the rooms of the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary. The Prince's room is a typical man's chamber, bare of everything but necessities, but Princess Mary's is a picture in white and gold with rose-patterned cretonne tapestrying the walls.

To the rear of the royal private suite, but separated from it by a transverse corridor, are situated the rooms occupied by secretaries, aides-de-camp, and others who comprise the King's entourage. There are several of these, for while the King is aboard the yacht he attends to state business as assiduously as if he were in London.

The yacht carries a powerful installation of wireless telegraphy. In addition she can be connected up to long distance overland telephone systems, whenever she puts into harbor, if such connection is desired by the King.

**INSTITUTE SCHEDULED
FOR TOWN LIBRARIANS**
An institute for librarians of small towns and villages will be conducted by the Massachusetts division of public libraries at the Hyannis Normal School, April 7 to 10. Miss E. Louise Jones, field secretary of the division, is to speak on the town library, as compared with the county library, and Miss E. Kathleen Jones, general secretary, will discuss "adult education." Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the children's department of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, will talk on children and their reading.

Classes by radio are to be discussed with Miss Helen B. Garrity, assistant in class organization of the Massachusetts Division of University Extension, leading. Miss Grace F. Lyman, high school librarian of the public library at New Bedford, is to present some features of library work with high school pupils. "The Making of Citizens" is the subject for Miss Sarah Askew, organizer for the New Jersey Free Public Library Commission.

The institute is to close with an address by Dr. Joseph J. Reilly, superintendent of schools at Ware, Mass., on "The Ten Greatest Short Stories in English."

OREGON SCHOOL HEARING ENDS

Supreme Court Takes Constitutional Question Under Advisement

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Oregon Compulsory Education Law was enacted to bring together children of all classes, rich and poor, and of all religions, Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish, for the purpose of democratizing them in the interest of the public welfare. The law, which would compel the children of the State of Oregon between the ages of 8 and 16 years, with certain exceptions, to attend the public schools after September, 1926. Mr. Chamberlain had been preceded by William D. Guthrie of New York, and Judge J. P. Kavanaugh of Portland, Ore., counsel for the Roman Catholic Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, contesting against the operation of the law.

Their contention that the religious issue was involved in the passage and administration of the law, was denied in Mr. Chamberlain's argument. He pointed out that counsel opposing the law emphasized in their brief that the "parochial schools" teach the same courses and use the same methods with regard to secular subjects as do the public schools. "If this is so," he queried, "what is the objection to sending a child to the public school?"

"Why does the appellee insist upon depriving their children of the benefits of a public school education, which comes from the association of children with their own age and generation?" Mr. Chamberlain continued. "There can be but one answer. It is to stamp upon their children a distinction which is to set them apart during the rest of their lives and make them other than they would be if they are up with the atmosphere of the democracy of the public school yard."

"These children are the future citizens of the state and Nation, and have a right to grow up in that atmosphere, and it is for the protection of that right that the Oregon law was passed," he declared. "Any system of laws which would protect their parents, guardians, or ecclesiastical authorities in preventing them from enjoying this right would not only be unconstitutional but would be depriving them of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution."

MUSIC
Alfredo Oswald, pianist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall for the benefit of the South End Music School. He played Bach's Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue, and Prelude and Fugue, a minor, also a moral in E flat by Bach as transcribed by Busoni; a Suite, "The Baby's Family," by Villa-Lobos, and in conclusion pieces by Chopin, Schumann and Mendelssohn.

The Suite by Villa-Lobos makes use of popular Brazilian themes, according to a program note, characteristic of each type and race. We listened intently for these themes, but must confess that the piece called "Little Creole Doll" sounded very much like the one called "Little Brazilian Indian Doll," and so on throughout the suite. This does not mean, however, that there is not much of interest in this music. The harmonic style, while not extreme, is sufficiently modern. The chief interest in the music lies in the cleverness with which it is adapted to the piano keyboard. In this respect it is effective and powerful. Mr. Oswald played it with brilliant and sparkling virtuosity and with sympathetic comprehension.

It is impossible wholly to agree with his conception of the pieces by Bach, in that he hardly ever breaks away from a traditional style prevalent in concert rooms for many years which is happily being supplanted by a more reasonable conception of the great cantor's music. Bach, above all in the Chromatic Fantasy, was a romanticist. Mr. Oswald would not have him so, and the

A minor fugue he evidently considered to be an exercise in finger dexterity à la Czerny.

Apart from this slight difference of opinion, Mr. Oswald's playing was delightful. He has a complete knowledge of the resources and capabilities of the piano. His tone is brilliant and varied; he plays in musically fashion, and he seems to have a particularly clear and sympathetic understanding of music of the modern school.

**MR. GOODWIN RENEWS
HEADLIGHT CAMPAIGN**
Registrar Says Law Will Be Rigidly Enforced
Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, is renewing his campaign to check violations of motor vehicle equipment laws and regulations.

SUNDAY GAMES BILL DEFEATED

Supporters Are Expected to Take Paid Baseball Issue to People

Professional baseball games on the Sabbath day, defeated in the Massachusetts Senate yesterday by a vote of 25 to 7, may be taken before the voters of the State in the form of a referendum, the proponents of the measure having begun preparations to obtain the necessary 5000 signatures to get it on the ballot in the State election of 1926.

The House of Representatives by a vote of 152 to 51, gave its decision last week against Sunday professional sports in the state. The question came before the General Court on the initiative petition of Joseph P. Conway of Boston, and nine others after they had obtained the necessary 15,000 signatures of citizens requiring the Legislature to pass upon the measure.

The Joint Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs held public hearings on the measure and returned a decision of leave to withdraw. Majority and minority opinions accompanied the report of the committee.

Between now and November 1926, the Sunday observance forces will conduct a vigorous and illuminating campaign in every part of the State so that the voters will know exactly what the question is which they are called upon to decide.

At the same time, it is known that the forces which are seeking to introduce professional baseball into Massachusetts and the city of Boston will be doing all they can to rally voters to their way of thinking.

The majority report of the Joint Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs was signed by Senators J. Bradford Davis, Senate chairman, Charles C. Warren and Erland F. Fish and Representatives Maynard E. S. Clemons, Walter D. Allen, Richard J. McCormick, Alfred W. Ingalls, Bernard Ginsburg and Joseph L. Hurley.

The minority report, or that favoring Mr. Conway's petition for a law permitting the playing of Sunday professional baseball in Massachusetts and the charging of admission fees at the gate, was signed by Senator Daniel A. K. Martin of Holyoke, and Representatives William E. Kirkpatrick, Oscar U. Dionne, Patrick E. Granfels and John P. Buckley.

**MOTOR EXCISE BILL
BEFORE LAWMAKERS**
Provides Revenue in Sources Now Escaping Tax
With a favorable report from committee, the Massachusetts Legislature has before it for action the bill providing for an excise tax on automobiles, a measure devised by Henry Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation, and designed to raise more revenue, to a very great extent, by preventing tax-dodging.

In the past, numerous motor vehicle owners have escaped taxes by not registering their cars until after April 1, or by having the cars in storage or out of the State on that day. Through this subterfuge they could state that they did not own a car on April 1, when the assessors

CANADIAN PREMIER EXPECTS OCEAN RATES TO BE LOWERED

W. L. Mackenzie King Answers Criticism of Opposition of the Petersen Agreement in the Dominion Parliament—Amendment Is Moved

OTTAWA, March 18 (Special)—That the tendency of the agreement with Sir William Petersen will be to break the Atlantic steamship combine, lower freight rates between Canada and Great Britain, stimulate export trade and improve economic conditions generally throughout the country, was the contention of W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, in replying yesterday to the repeated attacks from Opposition members, and more especially to an amendment moved by J. A. Clark of Burrard. This amendment was to the effect that the contract "is ill-advised, costly and futile, and unworthy of the serious consideration of this house."

There was no disagreement on the question of the need of controlling ocean freight rates, said the Premier; it was only a matter of how it should be done. Use of the Canadian merchant marine being impractical, it was decided to make a contract with a private company.

However he had invited other steamship lines to enter into similar contracts with the Government, but they had refused. If Sir William Petersen carried it out as intended, it should not be long before Australia, South Africa and other parts of the Empire enter into similar arrangements and ocean rates be brought under control.

Sir William believed, said Mr. King, that cattle rates would be cut from \$20 to \$15, or even to \$10, per head, and the cattle industry was one of the most important in Canada. The great point was that the company would carry cattle at the rate fixed by the Government, otherwise the government would have nothing whatever to do with the line.

"What we are paying for is the right to control rates," reiterated the Prime Minister.

**JURY SERVICE BILL
FOR WOMEN LOSES**
Senate Opposes Measure for Fifth Consecutive Year
After a debate lasting for more than two hours the Massachusetts Senate disapproved the bill providing that women be made eligible for jury service in the Commonwealth. The vote was 11 for women jury service to 17 against, with 10 senators paired.

This is the fifth consecutive year that the measure has been defeated in the state Senate. James G. Moran of Mansfield led the opposition to the bill, while Walter Shuebruk of Cohasset made the leading speech for the measure.

The galleries were well filled with women, many of them members of the League of Women Voters and other similar women's clubs organizations. The measure came before the Senate in the form of a substitute bill. The joint legislative committee on judiciary had returned an adverse report on the original bill providing for compulsory jury service for women in this Commonwealth.

CAMBRIDGE AMENDS ZONE LAW
The zoning laws of Cambridge have been amended by the Cambridge City Council in order to permit the erection of a \$3,000,000 building by the National Biscuit Company on Cambridge Street near the Somerville line. Orders were adopted for the rebuilding and repairing of the following streets: Broadway, from Kendall Square to Cambridge Street; Hampshire Street, from Mechanics Square to the Somerville line; Jay Street, Kinnaird Street, from West Avenue to River Street; parts of Middlesex and Rindge Avenues.

CITY WOMEN VOTERS TO ELECT OFFICERS

Addresses on "The Function of the United States Supreme Court," by William S. Youngman, State Treasurer, and "The Status of Women in the Church and State in England," by Mrs. Dorothy Pomeroy, formerly a member of the British Labor Party, are to follow the annual business meeting of the Boston League of Women Voters on Thursday, March 26. The morning meeting, for reports and election of officers, is to be held in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street. The luncheon and afternoon session are to be at the Hotel Victoria.

Candidates for election are Mrs. Mary Tenney Healy, president; Mrs. Arthur W. Moors and Mrs. Walter M. Pratt, first and second vice-presidents; Mrs. Henry H. Rockwell, clerk; Miss Francis P. Eady, treasurer; Miss Nellie Hill, Mrs. Alfred H. McCulloch and Miss Mabel D. Ordway, directors for three years.

WGI NOW WAR!
The radio station of the American Radio Research Corporation at Medford Hills, Mass., which has been known as WGI, will henceforth go by the call letters WARC, it was announced today.

Right Thinking
Is reflected in the fabric, fit, fashion and price of my clothes.

Dangler
Makers of Men's Clothes
Only Imported Fabrics
11 John Street, Corner Broadway
NEW YORK CITY
Cortlandt 5290

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OPENING**
Exhibit of
Original-Model
FROCKS
COATS
ENSEMBLES
The most exclusive
creations of the
foremost American
and French modistes. The
Spring Vogue at its best!

Half-Priced
\$24 to \$159
—because they are
no-two-alike samples!

**MAXON
MODEL COWNS**
11 East 36th Street
Hastings Building
New York

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

LANCASTER, Pa.—The United States government is to receive a letter written by George Washington, dated March 22, 1773, to Daniel Broussard, who was appointed to command the Department of the West with headquarters at Fort Pitt, according to provisions in the will of Henry Broussard, also letters written by Jefferson Davis, Martin Van Buren, James Buchanan and others.

NEW YORK.—Twice as many persons paid their 1924 income taxes in full as last year, according to official figures, greater prosperity and reductions in the new income tax law are given as reasons.

LIVERPOOL (AP)—The inhabitants of this city are consuming much less liquor than they did in 1920. At the recent annual session of the licensing committee the chairman, Joseph Hunter, said convictions for drunkenness in 1924 were 4434 as against 5506 in 1920.

WINNIPEG (AP)—More hogs were marketed by farmers at stockyards throughout Canada in 1924 than in any previous year, according to the Federal Department of Agriculture. The report of the department put the 1924 total at 3,040,000 head, compared with 2,560,000 in 1923. The number of hogs owned on prairie farms jumped from 1,667,784 in 1923 to 2,249,457 in 1924.

NEW YORK.—Albert Michel, art dealer and executor of the estate of Willard G. Metcalf, American landscape painter, announces that in accordance with the painter's will 27 of his paintings and drawings would be destroyed because they are below the best standards of his work.

WASHINGTON.—Industrial establishments in the United States engaged principally in the dyeing and finishing of textiles reported an output in 1923 valued at \$242,228,850, an increase of 23.7 per cent over 1921, the preceding census year, according to census bureau figures.

UNIONTOWN, Pa.—A wage reduction of approximately 32.5 per cent, affecting several thousand men, is in effect at plants of four independent coal and coke companies in the non-union Connellsville field. A number of other independent companies previously returned to the lower wage scale.

NEW YORK.—Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been made a grand officer of the Crown of Italy for establishing the new direct cable between the United States and Italy.

WASHINGTON.—William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, has written state governors asking them to proclaim as Arbor Day some day in American Forest Week, which President Coolidge has fixed for April 27. May 3. In the past the states have varied in their choice of a day from November to May, but the secretary feels that so far as state laws allow Arbor Day, essentially a tree planting day, should not be separate from Forest Week.

WASHINGTON.—Industrial employment is on an upward trend, says a report by the employment service of the Labor Department which explains that while there was little actual reduction in unemployment in February and January, there was an improvement in conditions because of seasonal changes.

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Frederick Leiser & Co., Inc.
BROOKLYN
Cuff Gloves for Every Frock
In These New
Trefousse French
Kid Gloves
SPRING opens with new
fashions, and today we augment
our stocks materially in presenting
the very newest Gloves
from Trefousse of Chaumont,
France; perhaps the best glove-
makers in the world.

Novelty cuff Gloves predominate—and these are different
from any you have heretofore seen, displaying new embroideries,
new scalloping and new color combinations such as:
White and Gold
Black and Red
Mode and Brown
Black and White
White and Red
Pompeii and Black
These Gloves are pique sewn and the fancy cuffs are lined
with kid of contrasting color.
Price \$3.50 a pair.

The Coward Shoe
Are You Hard-to-fit?
It doesn't matter how long, how
short, how broad or how slim your
feet, we have a Coward Shoe to fit
you. We have your fit in the style
you like most—Stylish Shoes, Help-
ful Shoes, Special Shoes, high or
low—all built with Coward comfort.
For over 50 years we've made a
specialty of fitting feet that are
hard-to-fit.
Sold Nowhere Else
JAMES S. COWARD
270 Greenwich St., N. Y. (Near Warren St.)
"Shoes of Quality Since 1866"
Store Hours: 8.30 to 5.30

HUDSON COACH \$1345
5 PASS. SEDAN \$1795 7 PASS. SEDAN \$1895
Freight and Tax Extra
The World's Largest Builders of 6-Cylinder Closed Cars
Hudson Motor Car Company
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

NEW HAMPSHIRE
DEBT REPORTEDInvestigators Find State
Not Free From Financial
Obligations

CONCORD, N. H., March 18 (Special).—The special investigating committee of the New Hampshire legislature reported today that instead of the State being out of debt, as was claimed during the last administration, there is in fact a net state debt of about \$1,500,000.

The committee has had the state books audited and finds that there are bonds of \$1,619,000 outstanding with a sinking fund of only \$465,000 with which to pay them at maturity. In addition to this difference, which makes a net funded debt of \$1,154,000, there is a current deficit for the year of \$326,000.

With regard to the shrinkage of about \$750,000 in the trust funds of the State, due to expenditures for running expenses over a long period of years, Governor Winant will recommend that this amount be immediately appropriated to restore the funds, which are being requested largely for the benefit of the University of New Hampshire.

The State is now carrying \$2,600,000 free cash in the treasury and the restoration of trust funds, if made at all, will be made out of this free cash. In addition to the present debt of \$1,500,000, it is proposed to create a debt of \$950,000 to refund inheritance taxes illegally collected and \$200,000 to buy the Old Man of the Mountain.

BOOSTING OF MAINE
SCHOOLS PROPOSED

LEWISTON, Me., March 17.—Principals of Maine preparatory schools, at a meeting here yesterday, urged that in line with the program of advertising Maine and its products that something should be done to boost Maine schools and make them more attractive to Maine boys and girls. Looking to this end, T. W. Watkins, principal of Kent's Hill Seminary, was appointed to take the matter up with an advertising agency.

The greater part of the conference was devoted to a discussion of the internal affairs of the schools. Opposition was expressed to the so-called "tramp athlete," who seeks financial advantage before entering school.

MASSACHUSETTS MILL
MAY GO TO GALVESTON

GALVESTON, Tex., March 14 (Special Correspondence).—Two Boston men have signed an agreement with local interests whereby a 14,000-spindle cotton yarn mill will be brought to Galveston provided \$600,000 in 7 per cent accumulative stock is subscribed here. An energetic campaign for the purpose of raising this sum is in progress.

The mill, which is now in operation in Massachusetts, would be moved to Galveston and set up here. Cotton yarns for the hosiery and knitting trade would be produced. This is the first definite step in a systematic effort to get industrial plants for Galveston and results from an industrial expansion movement started more than a year ago.

HIGHER PENSIONS
ARE DISCUSSED

On the score of the cost and the precedent established, opposition was expressed to a bill raising the pension of retired policemen to one-half the present salary of police officers, at a hearing yesterday before the committee on social welfare. The pension now paid these retired policemen is one-half the salary they were receiving at time of retirement, and ranges from \$600 to \$900. Under the bill the minimum would be \$950. John H. Merrick, secretary to Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner for Boston, said the bill would affect 213 former policemen and increase the annual cost to Boston of from \$175,610.66 to \$235,836.77.

The same ingredients that you put into a home-made loaf, go into Butter-Krust Bread. No substitutes are used. Nothing is skimmed. No process is rushed. Butter-Krust is a fine-flavored, fine-grained loaf that everybody relishes. At your grocer's.

"There's Butter in the Crust"

HEYDT BAKERY
AMERICAN BAKERY CO.
1921

Smart Jewelry

Those who appreciate the charm which jewelry of good taste lends to the attire, will be well pleased with selections made here.

The convenience of our DIVIDED PAYMENT privilege is cordially extended to readers of The Christian Science Monitor

Wass & Luffington
Jewelry Co.
Ninth & Olive Sts.
ST. LOUIS
Corner Southwest

Removal Sale

On April 1, I will open my new shop in the Town Club Building, 11th Locust. Rather than pack and move everything, I am selling all my new spring and summer hats.

50% on the Dollar

Our offering is new and very stylish and is absolutely a bargain. A sincere invitation is extended to all my customers to continue with us at our new location.

Chapman
IMPORTER—MILWAUKEE
311 2d, ARCADE BUILDING
5TH AND OLIVE STREETS
ST. LOUIS, MO.

William F. Regan, executive officer for the Boston retirement board, opposed the bill because all classes of pensioners would demand increases in pensions based on present pay wages. H. Murray Pakulski, assistant corporation counsel for Boston, opposed the bill on the same basis.

FRANKLIN KITE TEST
VALIDATION SOUGHT

Harvard Asked to Co-operate
in Settling Controversy

With numerous questions raised as to the validity of Benjamin Franklin's kite-flying lightning experiment, the co-operation of Harvard and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences is sought by J. Henry Smythe Jr., of New York, formerly historian of the International Benjamin Franklin Society and secretary of the Franklin memorial committee of the New York Sons of the American Revolution, to settle, if possible, the issue.

Mr. Smythe was in communication with Prof. Theodore Lyman of Harvard, president of the academy, today, the latter announcing that Mr. Smythe's suggestion would be considered by the executive council at its meeting April 8. Harvard and the Franklin memorial committee of the New York Sons of the American Revolution, to settle, if possible, the issue.

In his letters to Harvard and the academy Mr. Smythe said that he felt that Dr. Alexander McAdie, Harvard professor of meteorology, has done Benjamin Franklin's reputation harm in characterizing his kite-flying experiment "a myth," and that it is therefore important that steps be taken to establish the evidence. He mentioned that Dr. McAdie had expressed a willingness to co-operate, and suggested that other colleges which have granted degrees to Franklin might also enter the undertaking.

MR. GOODWIN OPPOSES
CITIZEN MOTOR FORCE

Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles, today opposed the minority report of the special legislative committee appointed to study motor problems, which would create a citizen constabulary of 200 unpaid members with the power of inspecting except that of making arrests. In his opposition Mr. Goodwin said that in New Jersey and Delaware the registrars had been caused a lot of trouble by this citizen constabulary, and agreed with the objection previously made by Ralph E. Otis, Representative of Pittsfield, that such a constabulary might become a political machine.

John W. Haisig, Senator of Greenfield, chairman of the Special Motor Committee, and one of the three signers of the minority report, said that he was keenly disappointed at the registrar's attitude on the proposed citizen constabulary.

SHOE VAMPIERS WAGE CUT

BROCKTON, Mass., March 18.—In a decision handed down today by the State Board of Arbitration members of the shoe union, employed in the shops of the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers Association, sustained a 7 per cent reduction on piece prices and 4 per cent on day prices. A second grade price list was established in eight factories which never before enjoyed this feature.

RAILWAY REPORTS PROFIT

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 18 (Special).—The Holyoke Street Railway Company, in an annual meeting yesterday afternoon, reported net income from all sources for the year, after taxes, rent for leased roads, interest on debt, etc., as \$84,586.

KENNARD'S

Established 1856

Floor Coverings

Furniture

Draperies

J. Kennard & Sons
FOURTH AND WASHINGTON
ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS
LARGEST BANK

is more than a safe place to keep money. It wants to serve you as a business partner, counselor and friend.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Broadway-Locust—Olive
First in Size and in Service

Speich Stove Repair Co.

"Reliable" and "Quick Meal"
GAS RANGES
With Loren Oven Heat Regulator
120-124 West Water St.
1/2 Block South of Gimbel's
MILWAUKEE

Edith M. Shabo

Novelties for Parties
Stamping and Embroidery
201 Iron Block
Milwaukee

The Milwaukee-Kenney Co.

DISTINCTIVE
AWNINGS
"WE FOOL THE SUN"
460-BROADWAY—MILWAUKEE
TELEPHONE—BROADWAY 660

Vaughan Atlantic
Laundry Co.

J. W. WHITEHILL, Prop.
"Snow-white Family Washing"
Wet wash—Rough dry—Finished
570 E. WATER ST. MILWAUKEE

TRESTER ELECTRIC SERVICE

Prompt—Efficient—Dependable
Electrical Construction
TRESTER SERVICE ELECTRIC CO.
55 Oneida St., Milwaukee Broadway 4900.
Prompt Attention Given to General Repairing.

Callaway Fuel Co.

MILWAUKEE

Copper Tapper

"The Nearest House of America"
OUT-OF-TOWN SERVICE DEPARTMENT
Wells Building, 124 Wisconsin Street
MILWAUKEE

Knox Spring Hats

"Finest in Quality and Style"
For Men and Young Men
A complete line of
Hosch Bros. Co.
92 Wisconsin Street
Milwaukee

EMMA LANGE, INC.

HOTEL PRISTER,
MILWAUKEE
SPRING GOWNS, WRAPS
ENSEMBLE SUITS

Minhattan's

GINGER ALE
Bottled with sterilized Ozone Water.
A case will convince you of
"The Better
Kind of Drink"
770 25th Street, MILWAUKEE
Tel. West 204

SALVAGE ALONE
BRINGS \$300,000

Morgan Memorial Report
Shows an Active Year in
All Departments

Made public today by the treasurer, Fred C. Moore, the annual report of the Morgan Memorial Industries and Stores, one of the most widely known philanthropic, social and religious institutions in the United States, shows as one of its most striking features that an income of nearly \$300,000 was received last year from the sale of salvaged materials sent in by thousands of persons scattered throughout New England. In the salvaging of this material the memorial paid for labor and relief to persons who otherwise would have been without employment a total of \$159,018.38.

Beneficial and educational workers were paid \$93,125.41 and a total of 3835 different persons were helped through the industries. In the children's activities and Americanization work during the year, 2419 were registered. Through the Seavey settlement for men, 18,190 beds were furnished and 966 different men were helped.

From sales of waste materials such as waste paper, rags, rubber and metal, \$48,716.66 was received, while rugs, made from otherwise waste materials, brought in \$13,653.33. The rug-making plant gives all-year-round employment to an increasingly large number of men.

The sale of old books brought \$7687.23. For provisions and supplies, \$61,415.89 was spent, together with \$2900.08 expended for coal for individuals. The South Athol camp, where 150 children are cared for the summer, cost for maintenance \$17,703.03.

In Boston, the Morgan Memorial office real estate valued at \$427,957.56, and at South Athol property worth \$49,608.25.

Dr. Francis H. Slack of Everett is president of the association and the Rev. Thomas Van Ness of Brookline, vice-president. The Rev. Edgar J. Helms of Watertown is superintendent; the trustees are Robert F. Raymond of Boston, Courtenay Guild of Boston, William T. Rich of Newton; Frank C. Dunn of Gardner, James E. Clark of Newton, and David Dunbar of Lynn.

MAYFLOWER IS NOW
PROTECTED BY STATE

Governor Fuller Signs Trail-
ing Arbutus Measure

Protection of the "Mayflower," or trailing arbutus, by the State is at last a fact, Governor Fuller having signed the bill which makes it illegal to pull or dig up any of the flower therefrom, within the limits of any state highway or any other public way, or to remove any of the flower from another person without written authority from him, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50, but if a person does any of the aforesaid acts in disguise or secretly in the night time, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100.

The foregoing is an addition to the existing law on the subject. The bill authorizing railroad companies to carry freight or passengers by motor vehicles, provided the action is approved by the Department of Utilities, as in the interest of public convenience, was signed today by the Governor.

He also signed the bill increasing

STATION WORK TO START

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 18.—Contracts totaling more than \$500,000 for work in connection with the erection of a new Union station here were awarded yesterday by the Boston & Albany Railroad Company to the New England Construction Company of this city. The work includes removal of the old station on both sides of the tracks, excavation for the new station and sundry other contracts. Work will begin at once.

THE MUNSON-KENNEY CO.

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AWNINGS
"WE FOOL THE SUN"
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J. W. WHITEHILL, Prop.
"Snow-white Family Washing"
Wet wash—Rough dry—Finished
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"The Nearest House of America"
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For Men and Young Men
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INSURANCE BILL
HEARING GIVEN

Counsel of Stock Companies
Opposes Provisions of
Reciprocal Plan

CONCORD, N. H., March 18 (Special).—The debate on the child labor amendment to the federal Constitu-

tion, which took place yesterday in the New Hampshire House of Representatives, gave occasion for a woman to preside as speaker for the first time in the history of the Legislature, which dates from 1680. Mrs. Effie E. Yantis, member of the House from Manchester and advocate of the child labor amendment, was called to the Speaker's rostrum during the debate.

The attorney-in-fact would be operating under a power of attorney from the members of the exchange, and over this power of attorney the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts would have absolutely no control.

James G. Moran of Mansfield, Senate chairman of the committee, remarked that it might be just as well not to interfere too much in the internal management of a reciprocal exchange. "That is just the trouble," said Mr. Stone. "There is a lot of idle talk about the internal management of a reciprocal exchange. You and I as lawyers are called upon sometimes to draw a power of attorney for a man who is going away, to let someone else handle his affairs. We try to be careful to look out for every contingency that may happen. Aren't we concerned with the internal affairs of that situation? Why shouldn't we be just as careful with the internal affairs of the members reciprocal exchange, who place themselves in the hands of this attorney-in-fact?"

Restrictions Favored

There are a number of "jokers" in the pending bill, declared Mr. Stone. One of them, he said, is the provision that the attorney-in-fact shall not be required to furnish the names and addresses. "That is just the trouble," said Mr. Stone. "There is a lot of idle talk about the internal management of a reciprocal exchange. You and I as lawyers are called upon sometimes to draw a power of attorney for a man who is going away, to let someone else handle his affairs. We try to be careful to look out for every contingency that may happen. Aren't we concerned with the internal affairs of that situation? Why shouldn't we be just as careful with the internal affairs of the members reciprocal exchange, who place themselves in the hands of this attorney-in-fact?"

Excessive Fees Alleged

"It was this condition of affairs in the insurance business which compelled the passage of the law of 1924," Mr. Stone said. "Some of these reciprocal exchanges, however, not only give the attorney-in-fact the right to collect a commission, but also to make commissions as high as 40 per cent. This would be permitted under the bill which was recommended by the Massachusetts Special Insurance Committee."

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SUNSET STORIES

Another Story About Henry Hole

"LET'S find Uncle John," said Katharine, "and get him to tell us a story."

"All right," said John. "Let's ask him to tell us another story about Henry Hole."

"That will be fun," said Katharine. "I don't believe it's very easy to make up a story about Henry Hole."

"He had to think pretty hard last time," said John.

So John and Katharine went in search of Uncle John, and found him reading a book in the library.

"We've come for a story, Uncle John," said Katharine.

"There'll be just about time before dinner," said John. "We want another story about Henry Hole."

"Is that all you want?" said Uncle John. "Why, the world is full of stories about Henry Hole. You never can tell where Henry Hole is likely to turn up. It was only yesterday that I found a Hole in my pocket, and if it wasn't Henry it must have been one of his brothers."

"I didn't know Henry Hole belonged to a family," said Katharine.

"He does," said Uncle John. "There are a lot of those Holes. There's William Hole, and John, and James, and Joseph, and Jeremiah, and Richard, and Ralph, and Rollo, and Robert, and Reuben, and Roderick, and Peter, and Patrick, and Frederick, and Stephen, and a lot of others."

"Tell us a story about all of them," said John.

"I will," said Uncle John. "That's just what I had in mind. Once upon a time it was fine day. The sun had risen as usual, and people had got up and had breakfast, and gone about their various businesses. Everybody was busy at something or

other except William and James and John and Robert and Rollo and Ralph and Richard and Jeremiah and Abner and Joseph and John and James.

"You said John and James before," said Katharine.

"Did I?" said Uncle John. "Well, everybody was busy except the Holes I have mentioned, and they were all sitting by themselves (although of course nobody could see them), wondering what to do next. But Henry Hole wasn't there, and none of them knew just where he was. There they were, William and James and John and all the rest of them, with nothing to do and not a stocking or a pocket on anything in sight that a Hole could get into. So they sat and sighed, and sighed, and sat. And 'this is very dull,' said William Hole, and 'so it is, very dull indeed,' said Abner Hole, and 'I quite agree with you,' said Richard Hole, and 'here comes Henry,' said Joseph Hole. 'Perhaps he can tell us something to get into.'"

"And what happened then?" asked Katharine.

"Henry Hole came hurrying up," said Uncle John. "and he was all out of breath and greatly excited. 'Come on, fellows,' shouted Henry Hole. 'Come on quick! The cook in the house round the corner is just starting to make doughnuts, and if we hurry up we can get into them.' When they heard that up jumped Abner and Abraham and James and Joseph and William and John and all the other holes and away they went after Henry Hole to the house round the corner. And there sure enough the cook was just beginning to make doughnuts, so that each Hole got into a doughnut and they were all as happy as happy could be."

The Library

Andrew Bain Collection for the Mitchell Library

Glasgow, Scotland. Special Correspondence. GLASGOW has long been blessed with sons who, out of their means and according to their ability, have given of their treasures for the welfare of their fellow-citizens. One of the latest gifts to be announced is that of Andrew Bain, his own and of his father's collections of books to the Mitchell Library. The collection has been accumulating for well-nigh 100 years. It is interesting not only for the fact that it contains books published for the most part in Glasgow and the west of Scotland, but also for the reason that at the same time affords an almost complete history of the city itself and of the art of publishing and printing in the city. The works published by the Foulis Brothers in the eighteenth century include a series of prints—a record of engravings produced by them—illustrating in a marked manner the claim of the firm to a very high standard of excellence in printing and publishing. They belonged to a collector, whose family, in a public spirit, disposed of them to Mr. Bain, through whom they have now come into the hands of the corporation and are available for all students and lovers of art. There are also works from the press of the firm of Bell and Bain, founded by Andrew Bain, the father, in 1831, and still carried on in the city, which prove that printing and publishing is not a lost art in Glasgow.

Early Glasgow History

Among the volumes of special interest are: "Protestation of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1628" (the first known book to be printed in Glasgow); "The Glasgow Courant," (the first newspaper to be published in Glasgow, November, 1715-May, 1716; the rare first edition of Mure's "History of Glasgow"; John Tait's "Dictionary of the City and Suburbs of Glasgow"; "The Jolly Beggars," issued in Glasgow in 1729; first editions of Ferguson and John Galt, and of Martin's Voyage to St. Kilda. A transcript of Zachary Boyd's Manuscript of "The Jolly Beggars," the original manuscript of which is preserved in the University Library at Glasgow, was the work of William Hunter, the founder of the Hunterian Museum, while he was a student at Glasgow University in 1732. A most interesting volume is the small folio, "An Inquiry as to the Armorial Insignia of the City of Glasgow." This book contains, in addition to the text, impressions of the new seal of the corporation and of the old seal after being "broken up," impressions of all the seals extant in 1866 used in different offices of the corporation; illustrations of

the seals and armorial bearings of the bishops and archbishops and of the corporation in chronological order, 1174-1866; and a colored drawing of the arms as matriculated in 1866, prepared and signed by George Burnett, Lyon King at Arms.

Sketches by William Simpson

Included in the gift are several volumes of pen, pencil, and watercolor sketches by William Simpson, the artist of Crimean fame, depicting scenes in Glasgow and neighborhood, in India, in the trenches during the war with Russia, 1854-5, and elsewhere. A feature of the Bain collection is the very large number of prints, maps, charts, and other illustrative matter which was collected for the purpose of providing a graphic or pictorial history of Glasgow, and it was the intention of the donor to have this arranged chronologically, showing the progressive development of Glasgow and its environs.

YACHT TO BE TURNED INTO TRAINING SHIP

Special from Monitor Bureau. LONDON, March 4.—The well-known schooner-yacht Margherita has been bought by Sir William Reardon Smith, the Cardiff shipowner, who proposes to use her for training youths under sail. Sir William holds that there is no training for a seagoing career so valuable as that gained under sail. The opportunities for this are, of course, growing less and less. Steamers and motorships only are being built, and the sailing tonnage under the British flag dwindles year by year.

Sir William is reorganizing the Margherita and converting her into a three-masted auxiliary schooner with two semi-diesel engines. He expects that she will be ready for sea about June next. He hopes to give the boys of the Cardiff Nautical College a full training in practical seamanship. The Margherita was built in 1913 and was owned for a time by Solly Joel. Sir William has had much experience of the sea, for his first voyage was made in a 52-ton smack, and as long ago as 1880 he became captain of the 1400-ton barque Drumacoman.

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T. Z. KOO TELLS OF NEW CHINA

Students, He Says, Ask That Boxer Indemnity Be Used Only for Education

Special from Monitor Bureau. LONDON, March 1.—T. Z. Koo, who came from China as the first Oriental traveling secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, came also as the representative of the young men in China. Listening to him, it would seem as though China consisted of young men, because he talks always of the new China. To divorce the students from the new China is impossible.

Mr. Koo, speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said: "The student class in China is always the ruling class. Our aristocracy is that of learning. Most of our scholars are men of humble birth, but they are ambitious. The idea of education has been thoroughly accepted by the Chinese people. They want the Boxer indemnity used for education, and nothing else. It is the thing which the Chinese understand best."

The student movement is the key group to the whole development of China. Already it has entered 500 of the more important secondary schools and colleges. In the Government universities no religious work of any kind is permitted; the only agency touching them is the student movement.

Movement World-Wide

This movement for the banding together of students in Christian faith and work is world-wide. Mr. Koo has recently followed its working in Britain, India, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany. It has found its way into more than 40 countries and has already 260,000 members. In Mr. Koo's opinion it will undoubtedly bring the nations together. He said:

I have found the attitude of the students in Great Britain to those in China to be one of very great interest, with a desire to know more of the country. The information available to them is very meager. They want to help. One reason why I have come to England is because I want to get university men to come to China and interpret Great Britain to the key group (the students). He would also, and this would be his primary work, show the British residents in China what is going on in China; their ear is hardest to get.

It is obviously Mr. Koo's great desire to make people understand what the young men of China—new China—are doing. The value of the Student Federation in his eyes, is largely in teaching youth to look outside its own country and to sympathize with the youth of other nations than its own.

Mr. Koo calls the lack of understanding a tragedy, and it was easy to appreciate this when he said that the blue gown he wore, and which people in England had admired, would deprive him from entering the parks or race course of their countrymen in Shanghai. Yet he said that since he came to England he had found so many friends that the racial problem had "assumed for him an unreality." He thought they had found the "way out." "If we have the spirit," he said, "we shall create the methods."

3,000,000 Organized

These methods are already appearing in China. The Chinese National Anti-Opium Association which Mr. Koo represented at Geneva is one of them. Together 34 great national people's organizations joined hands on this issue last August. Three months later, it had formed 3000 local organizations consisting of 3,000,000 people.

A great anti-opium campaign was started throughout the country, and Mr. Koo and two other delegates were sent as representatives to the opium conference at Geneva. This was the first united effort of the great democratic people's organizations which are spreading over China. Mr. Koo sees in them the rise of a national outlook going hand in

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A Chinese Leader of Thought



T. Z. KOO. First Oriental Traveling Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation.

hand with an interest in the international relations of China. He continued:

You have heard a common phrase, that Chinese and Eastern people no longer have any respect for the western people. It is because we have developed foreign policy associations, and the age-long barrier between the dealings of foreign nations we find agreements made on a standard of ethics which we cannot accept. It is a perfectly natural development, but some of us are anxious about it.

There are many other changes in China apart from the military. What we call the "new culture movement" has swept over China and made a marked difference to the outlook. For people who had been living under a monarchy and who discovered themselves suddenly in a Republic, intellectual leadership had to be found. The age-long barrier between men and women is breaking down in the economic sphere. In religion—I will not say in Christianity, but in the new religions now going and worship together.

AUSTRIA DISCUSSES FINANCIAL MEETING

VIENNA, March 3 (Special Correspondence).—Parliament devoted itself recently to a discussion of the position which the Austrian delegation should take at the meeting with the League of Nations at Geneva. The means by which a solution is to be reached differ with the group speaking. Dr. Otto Bauer, for example, stated that the Austrians should be content to let Austria be freed entirely from a binding budget limit. The Government takes the view that it is wiser for the sake of foreign opinion to allow the League of Nations to formulate a budget limit, but the Government wishes this limit to be more elastic.

Both Opposition and Government are closely united in demanding more credits, which they believe the League can procure through its good offices. Foreign observers attached to the legations here favor the Austrians making a greater effort to set in order their own affairs. It is confidently believed in these foreign circles here that once progress is shown in these reforms there will be no lack of foreign credit and capital to assist constructive industrial enterprise.

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TEACHERS FAVOR LEGACY CHANGES

New South Wales May Permit Bequests for Education Free of Duty

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 16 (Special Correspondence).—The amendment of the Stamp Duties Bill in the Legislative Assembly to provide for the omission of payment of death duties in respect of any legacies or bequests for educational purposes, is regarded by educationalists, and more especially those associated with the great public schools of the State, as a highly beneficial and important step. The bill is now before the Legislative Council; but it is considered highly improbable that the measure will be placed on the statute book without this new provision.

The belief is expressed that the provision will give a much-needed impetus to the endowment of the great public schools, as a public-spirited appreciation of the part that these institutions are playing in higher education. The value of the work of these schools, strengthened as they are by the finest traditions of education, cannot be properly assessed in a broad national sense, and it is believed that, with the encouragement of endowments as a result of the new provision in the bill, their scope for usefulness will be greatly increased. Such gifts unencumbered by statutory restrictions, will, it is confidently believed, be for the good, not only of the State itself, but of the State as a whole.

It is for these reasons that educationalists look to the new provision to have a stimulating effect upon the work of the schools—a great and responsible task which these institutions are discharging so successfully. The need for the endowment of the great public schools has been frequently emphasized. It is pointed out that gifts for education are already under the 1922 Act, free from probate duty, if made in the lifetime of the donor, but the hope has been expressed for some time now that Parliament would extend this section to gifts by will. The probate duties are now so heavy that citizens refrain from conferring gifts by will in the cause of education where they might otherwise come forward. This, it is felt, can hardly be regarded as a selfish attitude, seeing that such gifts are for the general educational good of the whole of the state. The new provision will, it is hoped, encourage such gifts.

JAPAN AWAITS VISIT OF BRITISH PRINCE

TOKYO, Feb. 26 (Special Correspondence).—Prince George of England is to arrive in Japan one time in April on his first visit to the Far East. Although the Imperial Household Department here was anxious that he should be officially entertained, at the wish of King George he is coming merely as an officer on the Hawk's flag ship of the British Asiatic squadron.

It is expected, however, that he will take advantage of the opportunity to become personally acquainted with the younger members of the Japanese imperial family. Any official function that he may attend must be, of course, in his capacity as the King's son.

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ROMANIAN MINISTER TO FAVOR BULGARIA

Biliuresco Sees No Barrier to Countries' Friendship

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence).—A complete solution of all problems pending between Rumania and Bulgaria was predicted in a statement to the Bulgarian press the other day, by Gregoire Biliuresco, the new Rumanian Minister to Bulgaria. He said:

I have come to your country with a warm desire to solve the few questions that remain unsolved between the two countries. I shall be delighted if, as a result of my activities here, the traditional relations of cordiality between your country and mine are fully restored. There are no barriers in the way of this achievement. My Government is inspired with the desire to maintain the friendliest relations with Bulgaria.

I have come here authorized to make concessions to Bulgaria. In cases where your demands come into conflict with the basic laws of Rumania such concessions, of course, are impracticable. But wherever such concessions are possible, my Government is assured they will be forthcoming. I hope that the same can be said in regard to the Bulgarian side.

As an illustration of my attitude on all pending questions, let me say that I do not believe the Rumanian charges, publicly made, that Bulgaria is responsible for the outbreak of comitadj activities in Dobruja. My conviction is strengthened by the fact that the victims of the comitadj are as often Rumanians as they are Bulgarians. I come as a friend to Bulgaria, and I hope I shall find a friend in Bulgaria.

QUEENSLAND PRINTS FACTS AND FIGURES

BRISBANE, Queensland, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence).—The State statistics for Queensland provide some striking facts and figures. Of the total area of 670,500 square miles over 22 per cent is unoccupied. The population averages only a little over one person per square mile of territory, compared with Britain's 392 persons per square mile. Only 0.52 per cent of the occupied land is cultivated.

There are 47,000 cattle owners with herds averaging 136, and 4000 sheep owners with flocks averaging 470. Each sheep produced on an average 9½ pounds of wool. There are 4046 arable acres in the State. The deepest of the State is down 700 feet, and the greatest flow of water is 1,407,880 gallons daily.

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RADIO

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Naval Man in Philippines Succeeds in Covering 10,000 Miles With Small Set

HARTFORD, Conn., March 18.—Signals of amateur transmitting stations in this country are being heard regularly by radio fans in the Philippine Islands, the American Radio Relay League reported today following receipt of a letter from Harry Kidder, chief radio man connected with the United States naval radio station at Los Banos, Laguna, who operates an amateur radio set in his spare time.

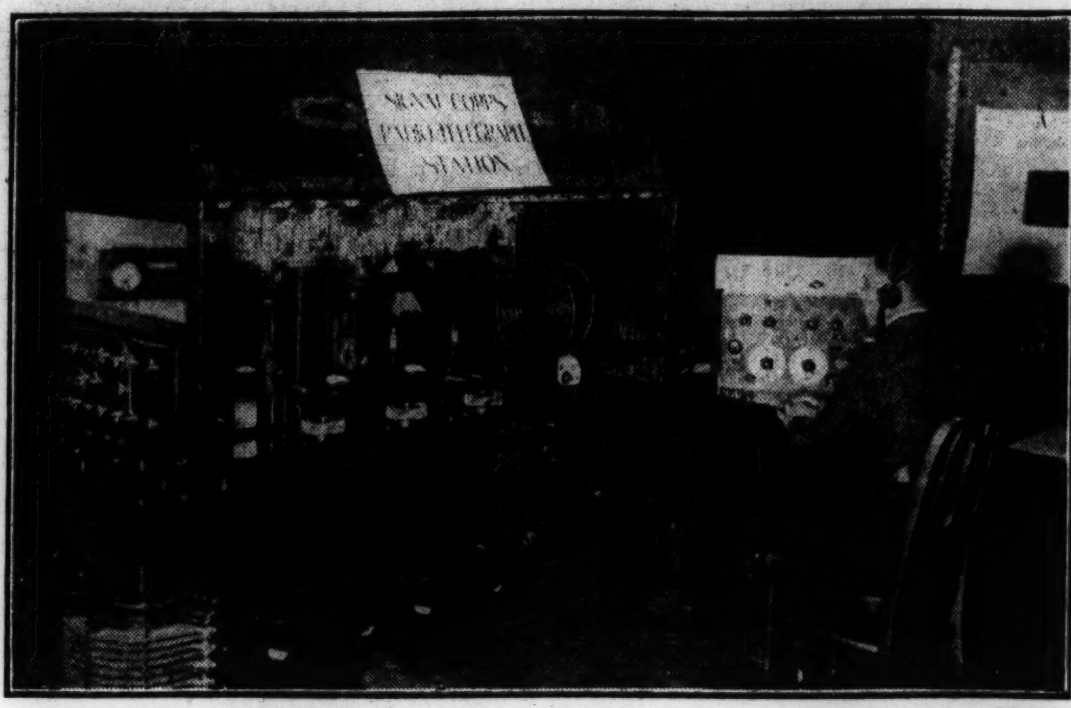
There are now 20 amateur operators in the islands, and a renewed interest in the art has developed following the announcement there that amateurs in this country are being logged. Mr. Kidder has been particularly successful as indicated by his record showing a total of 42 stations in three United States districts. The greatest distance covered was 10,000 miles, reception being accomplished with a three-tube set with two stages of audio.

This set is of rough construction and, to use the words of the operator,

was "thrown together" in less than an hour. When he picked up the headphones and heard a California station sending, he did not dare make any changes in the arrangement of the apparatus for fear he would be unable to duplicate the performance. The tickler is tied to a wooden stick with cotton twine, while Kidder uses his left thumb moving freely for a vernier.

He stated that he was building a 50-watt transmitter and expected soon to have it working on 80 meters, as well as 5, 20, and 40 meters before long. He added that he had been trying to make contact with amateurs in this country for two years, but had been hampered by the difficulty of obtaining necessary parts. He is arranging for a license and his call will be 1L2C. He is unable to copy the signals of amateur stations in Australia and New Zealand, due, he believes, to his proximity to a mountain.

Signal Corps at Radio Show



BY United

ONE of the best-attended booths at the recent radio show in New York City was the United States Army Signal Corps transmitting and receiving station in charge of a noncommissioned officer of that branch of the service. Since the show was primarily an amateurs' show, anything in the way of transmitting equipment was bound to attract an unusual amount of attention.

The station was set up by enlisted men of the Signal Corps and was very complete in all its details. The apparatus used was some of the recent development work of this technical branch of the army. Much effort has been expended in the way of improving communication between various units of the service since the recent war.

Naturally the popularization of radio by the introduction of radio-casting gave a great impulse to this method of communication and turned the attention of thousands of technical engineers in this direction who would otherwise never have become interested. Thus the commercial military and naval communication channels have been directly aided by radio-casting.

Radio Programs

For Wednesday, March 25

"Imagination is developed wonderfully by listening to radio plays," the public has been told in rather positive terms lately, and several magazines have run articles on the matter: so on the evening of this date, when "The Maker of Dreams" is broadcast from KOA, the radio fan will have an opportunity to test for himself the theory that "all that is necessary is to shut one's eyes, and the scene is acted seemingly in the very room where the set is located." Of course, numerous methods are employed to assist the radio artists in "putting it through"—all are sound devices, for sound is to radio what light is to the cinema. At any rate, here is something new to be added to the list of practical and interesting entertainment—the radio play—and it may not be so very long before we will be able to sit in our homes and not only hear the performance, but see it as well—each move made perhaps a thousand miles away. There's a dream for you!

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CRM, Montreal, Que. (341 Meters)
 8:30 p. m.—Presenting the Prince of Wales Minstrels, with full performance of choruses, songs, and Hawaiian guitar selections, Joe and Harry.
CNRO, Ottawa, Ont. (435 Meters)
 8 p. m.—James McIntyre and his Chorus, vocal and instrumental selections.
PWX, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)
 8:30 p. m.—Concert at the Malecon Band Stand by the General Staff Band of the Cuban Army, with a program of Cuban and foreign music.
WEEI, Boston, Mass. (475.5 Meters)
 6:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club, 7:15—Alice C. VanSchaugh, soprano, 7:30—James A. Walters, tenor, 7:45—Harry Einstein, 8—The Traveler Orchestra, 8:30—Half-hour musical, 9:15—Dok-Eisenberg and his Sinfonians.
WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (382.5 Meters)
 8:30 p. m.—Vincent Breglio, novelty pianist, 8:45—John Clark Minut, literary editor of the Boston Herald, 9—Concert by the Quincy Elks (943) Band, assisted by Margaret Donovan, Katherine McChesney and Joseph Caravaggio, Matthew Fay, whistling soloist, 10:15—Concert by Mrs. Cora Clark, vocal soloist; William M. Clark, baritone; Benjamin Buxton, accompanist.
WEAF, New York City (445 Meters)
 8 to 12 p. m.—Dinner music; symphonic services; United States Army and Navy Band, under the direction of William H. Cray, 9:30—Dance program by Johnny Jackson's Texas Hotel Orchestra, 12—Dance music by Francis Moore's Black and Gold Serenaders.
WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)
 8 to 12 p. m.—NYU Air College, "American Literature," Prof. Bruce McCullough, 8:25—Arlene Hurrell, soprano, 8:45—Time Quartet, 9:15—"Opera Trella" Mandolin Quartet, 9:30—"Opera Trella" Mandolin Quartet, 9:45—"Opera Trella" Mandolin Quartet, 10—Field and Stream talk, 10:30—Billy Wynne's Greenwich Village Orchestra.
WCAP, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
 7:30 p. m.—Concert by the United States Army Band, William J. Stannard, leader, direct from the Washington Army Barracks, 8:15—Concert by the brief address by Admiral William S. Benson, 9—Musical program given by the Atwater-Kent Radio Artists, 10—Dance music played by La Jaxa Cafe Orchestra.
KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (589 Meters)
 8:15 p. m.—"Can a Selfish Man be Successful?" by Dr. Mont Robertson, 8:45—Concert by the Department of Philosophy of the University of Pittsburgh, from the University of Pittsburgh studio, 9:30—Concert under the auspices of the Osceola Company, 10:10—Concert by the club choir from Westminster College.
WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)
 8 p. m.—Concert by Veterans of Foreign Wars, Melrose Post, 8:30—Concert by the Atwater-Kent Radio Artists, 10—Concert by the Nixon Orchestra.
WTAM, Cleveland, O. (384 Meters)
 8 p. m.—Relay program from station WCAP, New York City, 11—Dance music by Philip Spillany and his Music Box orchestra.
WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (352.7 Meters)
 6 p. m.—Dinner concert, 8—The Detroit News orchestra, Anne Campbell, Detroit News poet, 10—Jean Goldkette's orchestra.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
 7 p. m.—Midweek church service, 8—National program by remote control from New York, 10:20—Dance program, Duane's orchestra; Bernard and Robinson, singing team.
KYW, Chicago, Ill. (526 Meters)
 7 p. m.—Dinner concert, 8—Musical, 8:30—Stage review, 9:45—Specialty program and midnight revue.
WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
 8 p. m.—Evening R. F. D. program, 8:30—Glenn's Cornhuskers, 9:10—WLS Theater presents Wallace Bruce Ambrose in poems of James Whitcomb Riley, a Saddle and Spurs, 9:20—Rosen's concert four, 10—Senate Symphony orchestra, 10:10—Opera by Knappert studio artists, 10:40—Ford and Glenn Time.

WMB, Cincinnati, O. (325.9 Meters)
 8 p. m.—Band concert, the Ohio Military band, 9—Solid time songs, the Rainger Five Male Quartet, 9:15—Short talk, George W. Platt; soprano solos, Miss Laverne Sims, Ernest Daulton, accompanist, hand-saw solos, Grady Hovdes, Mrs. R. F. Hovdes, accompanist, piano solo, Ernest Daulton, 9:45—The Rainger Five Male Quartet.
WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (399.8 Meters)
 7:30 p. m.—Concert by the K. & J. Terminal Radio orchestra, J. Clark Martin, director, piano.
WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (362.6 Meters)
 8 p. m.—Piano number, speaker from the Music Council of Greater Kansas City; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; Trio-sona Ensemble, 8—Program of classical music by the Star's Radio Orchestra and soloists, 11:45—"The Merry Old Chief" and "The Northern Plains" by Johnnie Campbell's Kansas City Club Orchestra.
WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (326 Meters)
 8:30 p. m.—Reese-Hughes Orchestra, 7:30—Mrs. Clyde Young, soprano; Miss Kathryn Mason, pianist, talent from the American Academy of Fine Arts, under the direction of D. Dwight Harned, 8—Theatre Theatre Theatre, Symphonic Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Leon A. Dushoff, 9:45—Bankers' Radio Orchestra, under the direction of William L. Marsh.
WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (478 Meters)
 7:30 p. m.—East Broadway String Band, under the direction of W. J. Cray, 9:30—Dance program by Johnny Jackson's Texas Hotel Orchestra, 12—Dance music by Francis Moore's Black and Gold Serenaders.
MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME
CNBC, Calgary, Alta. (460 Meters)
 9 p. m.—Studio concert and dance program.
KOA, Denver, Colo. (328 Meters)
 8 p. m.—Ten minutes of music by Fred Schmitt and his orchestra, 8:10—Studio program, One-act, fantasy, "The Maker of Dreams," by the KOA players under the direction of L. Pavey; minstrel show with incidental music by members of the Blue Bell Trio; two groups of piano solos or classical numbers and instrumental selections by KOA orchestra, under the direction of Lewis H. Chernoff, 10—

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SWEDISH SALES SHOW GAIN SINCE FIRST OF YEAR
 WASHINGTON, March 18.—Since the first of the year, when daily radio-casting service from the new stations in Gothenburg and Malmö, Sweden, under the direction of Akth. Radjoast, was started there has been a very marked increase in the sale of radio apparatus, especially in Gothenburg, Trade Commissioner T. O. Klath advises the Department of Commerce. The Stockholm programs to a large extent are now relayed from these two stations. It is reported that in Gothenburg alone there were sold during January about 11,000 crystal receiving sets, 30,000 headsets, 4,000 tubes and almost 1,000 complete receiving sets, together with a large quantity of parts of all kinds, the sales amounting to almost 1,000,000 crowns. About 4,000 radio licenses have been taken out in Gothenburg.

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STUDIES STATIC IN PANAMA CANAL ZONE

International Expert Is Now Experimenting in Tropics

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Dr. L. W. Austin, chairman of the American section of the International Union of Scientific Radio Telegraphy, who left Washington on Feb. 10 for the Panama Canal Zone is making observations relating to atmospheric disturbances or "static," with special attention to the directional characteristics of this disturbing effect in the reception of radio signals.

Dr. Austin has approached his investigations from two angles; or rather, his studies are divided into two classifications. First, he observes the directional characteristics of atmospheric disturbances at the two ends of the Canal Zone. Second, he notes the changes in "atmospherics" as spring arrives. For instance, when Dr. Austin made a similar investigation in this region 10 years ago he noted that atmospheric disturbances were not present to any appreciable extent in February. However, they arrived more or less abruptly in March as the sun approached the equator.

The present observations will seek to determine the rapidly changing static and the underlying causes for this static of radio telephony and telegraphy. Dr. Austin will remain in the Panama Canal Zone until about the first of April, using the facilities at the naval radio-telegraph stations of Balboa and Colon, if needed, in conducting his investigations. Even after his return to Washington, he hopes to continue these observations by detailing another observer located in that region.

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MRS. J. B. JESSUP IN SEMIFINALS

Champion Defeats Mrs. A. C. Butler in Women's Indoor Tennis Championship

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., March 18 (Special)—Only four players are now left in the United States women's indoor lawn tennis singles championship tournament which is being played at the indoor courts of the Longwood Cricket Club here. They are Mrs. J. B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., the current champion; Mrs. H. S. Green of New York; Miss Martha Bayard of Short Hills, N. J.; and Mrs. H. L. Fuller of Boston. They meet tomorrow in the semifinal round.

Mrs. Jessup gave further evidence this morning of her skill in taking remarkably fine playing to keep her from retaining her title. In the fourth round she defeated Mrs. A. C. Butler of Boston with the loss of only one game and that in the first set. This makes a total of five games that Mrs. Jessup has lost in the six sets she has played to date.

There were two hard contests this morning. Mrs. Green defeated Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr. of New York, 6-3, 6-3. This was a fine battle with the winner proving to be the steeper player. Mrs. Hester Jr. showed brilliant shots, but was too erratic to win. Miss A. H. Fuller and Miss L. L. Mumford, both of Boston, also had hard matches. The former finally winning 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.

Play in the women's doubles got under way yesterday afternoon with Mrs. J. B. Jessup and Miss Edith Seymour of Boston. They defeated Mrs. Mayme MacDonald and Miss L. L. Mumford, both of Boston, in the first round. Mrs. Jessup and Miss Seymour, both of Philadelphia, winning the only three-set match in this division.

Mrs. B. E. Cole of New York and Mrs. J. B. Jessup of Wilmington, Mass., who was put out of the singles, paired with Mrs. F. H. Godfrey of Boston. They defeated Mrs. Dorothy Blodgett and Miss Polly Feltz, both of Boston, in the first round. Mrs. Jessup and Mrs. Cole, both of Philadelphia, winning the only three-set match in this division.

Mrs. H. S. Green, New York, defeated Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr., New York, 7-5, 6-0. Mrs. J. B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., defeated Mrs. A. C. Butler, Boston, 6-1, 6-0. Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Miss Edith Seymour, Boston, 6-1, 6-0.

Miss A. H. Fuller, Boston, defeated Miss L. L. Mumford, Boston, 6-3, 6-1. Miss J. B. Jessup, Wilmington, Mass., defeated Mrs. H. S. Green, New York, 6-2, 6-0. The summary:

WOMEN'S INDOOR LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES
Fourth Round
Mrs. H. S. Green, New York, defeated Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr., New York, 7-5, 6-0.
Mrs. J. B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., defeated Mrs. A. C. Butler, Boston, 6-1, 6-0.
Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Miss Edith Seymour, Boston, 6-1, 6-0.

DOUBLES—First Round
Miss Elizabeth Bright and Miss Dolly Thompson defeated Miss Virginia Yates and Miss Dorothy Blodgett, both of Boston, 6-1, 6-0.
Mrs. N. W. Niles and Mrs. A. C. Butler defeated Miss Hilda Williams and Mrs. E. M. Karmach, both of Boston, 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. J. L. Bremer and Mrs. W. M. Sheldon defeated Mrs. A. L. Robinson and Mrs. F. E. Green, both of Boston, 6-1, 6-0.
Mrs. J. B. Jessup and Mrs. J. B. Godfrey defeated Mrs. H. S. Green and Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr., both of New York, 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. B. E. Cole and Mrs. F. H. Godfrey defeated Mrs. Dorothy Blodgett and Miss Polly Feltz, both of Boston, 6-1, 6-0.
Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr. and Mrs. J. D. Corbier defeated Miss L. L. Mumford and Mrs. H. S. Green, both of Boston, 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. J. B. Jessup and Mrs. J. B. Godfrey defeated Mrs. H. S. Green and Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr., both of New York, 6-1, 6-0.
Miss M. S. Femo and Mrs. Robert Griswold defeated the Misses Waterman, both of Boston, 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr. and Mrs. R. P. Sackett defeated Mrs. A. L. Robinson and Miss Dolly Thompson, both of Boston, 6-1, 6-0.
Miss Martha Bayard and Miss M. Gardner defeated Mrs. A. C. Butler and Mrs. E. M. Karmach, both of Boston, 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey and Mrs. J. B. Jessup defeated Mrs. P. T. Campbell and Mrs. Robert Walcott, both of Boston, 6-1, 6-0.
Miss Mayme MacDonald and Miss Dolly Thompson defeated Miss Louise Dixon and Miss Anne Townsend, both of Boston, 6-1, 6-0.

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Pittsburgh Beats Cleveland Sextet

Yellow Jackets Win Before Small Crowd—Meeking Scores Twice

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 18 (Special)—In a listless game which was witnessed by one of the smallest crowds of the season, the Yellow Jackets defeated the Cleveland Blues here last night by the score of 3 to 1. Both teams battled on even terms in the first period, each scoring one goal. In the second session the Jackets awakened somewhat and scored another goal, and obtained another goal in the third.

The visitors scored first. After 24 minutes play Meeking intercepted the puck in midline and dribbling through the forward line sent a fast shot into the net. Cleveland's defense, which the Jackets had formed, included Winters. Two minutes later Meeking tied the score when he captured a loose puck, and catching the defense off guard, shot it in from the side of the rink.

In the second period, after 40 minutes play, Meeking intercepted the puck in midline and dribbling through the forward line sent a fast shot into the net. Cleveland's defense, which the Jackets had formed, included Winters. Two minutes later Meeking tied the score when he captured a loose puck, and catching the defense off guard, shot it in from the side of the rink.

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GANLEY WINS THE SEMIFINAL

Jacobs Wins Close Match From Clark in the Open Squash Tennis Play

NEW YORK, March 18 (Special)—W. G. Ganley, runner-up last year, won his way to the semifinal round yesterday in the United States open indoor tennis championship, at the Fraternity Club, when the Apawamis Club coach defeated Frank Disalvo of Essex County Country Club, who is returning to tennis play this year after an absence of several years. Disalvo made a good showing, but could do little after the first game against the skillful shooting of Ganley, who is noted for his coolness and studied play. The score was 15-6, 15-5.

But the other match of the day was extremely close, the result depending on the fifth game. John Jacobs, the Harvard Club professional, encountered Ernest Clark, the lively little coach at the Columbia University Club, and the latter outgeneraled Jacobs at five start by his brilliant angle shooting, as well as his quickness in court covering, and ran out the first game. Jacobs then took the next two, rather easily, and though Clark managed to tie the score at two games all, the effort showed the defense off guard, shot it in from the side of the rink.

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Unicorn Leads in Eastern Playoff

Three Americans Win at Squash Racquets

YORK, Eng., March 18 (Special)—Three of the American challenge for the North of England squash racquets championship, J. D. Keefe, C. S. Clark and H. E. Mills, won their matches in the first and second rounds yesterday at St. Peter's School, here.

The fourth, E. M. Hinkle, was eliminated in the second round by H. W. Backhouse.

In last night's game between the Boston Athletic Association and the Fort Pitt hockey teams can serve as a criterion, tonight's clash at the Bowdoin Arena with second of the four-game series for the eastern division of the U. S. A. H. A. title, should be a great struggle from the initial faceoff to the closing bell.

The Unicorn team enters the battle with the advantage, acquired by winning the contest last night. Judging the play last night, however, falls to concede the locals much and those who viewed it look to see the Hornets come back far stronger for tonight's affair.

The Pittsburghers will be minus the services of their speedy right wing, Bernard Brophy, who met with an unfortunate incident in a clash with Howell Van Gerbig in the first period last night. The former of the Hornets will not play tonight.

Should the teams journey to Pittsburgh for the first game of the scheduled present, it would be well for the B. A. A. to again triumph, playing in the more difficult home of the Hornets. B. A. A. did not win a game down there all this season. There is doubt, however, that the Unicorn will be able to do so, poor ice being the excuse, and it appears possible that the remaining games for the eastern title may be played in the home of the Hornets.

If this occurs B. A. A. might have a chance to get back into the Hornets have appeared the stronger all the season.

The Unicorn players and followers are slated today with the team a victory last night, but those looking with favor upon the Hornets may console themselves with the fact that the visitors had a margin in play but met insurmountable and unfavorable "breaks" throughout.

The Unicorn goal scored late in the third period looked to many of the spectators to be offside and again the Hornets lost an excellent bit of play when Silke, who had seemingly slipped into the corner of the net and out again, was disallowed with but a minute to go.

The first two periods were scoreless, each team giving more attention to the protection of the net than to offensive play. The Unicorn, however, was well along and it looked like overtime when Geran charged through the Pittsburgh defense, but was stopped by the Hornets' rebound and apparently knocked it over to the latter from a scrimmage. Goalie Miller was protesting the Unicorn's play, but the puck caroming from the body of the goalie into the net.

B. A. A. Harrington, Enright, Brophy, Keefe, Clark, Mills, Sullivan, Lynch, Smith, La Rose, Lepine, McGovern, Armstrong, Manners, McGovern, Small, etc.

Score—Boston A. A. 1; Fort Pitt, 0. Goals—Harrington for B. A. A. Reference to the program, Toronto, Time—Three 15-minute periods.

YALE TAKES WATER POLO CHAMPIONSHIP
NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 18 (Special)—The Yale University water polo team clinched the Intercollegiate Swimming Association league championship by defeating Columbia University last night, while the Yale team won their second consecutive title by defeating the visitors, 35 to 25. Columbia's score was increased considerably by a goal scored by Yale in the third period, which was awarded to Columbia after Yale had been disqualified when F. B. Collins 27 had jumped before he was in the practice game.

The closest race of the evening came in the 200-yard breast-stroke when P. H. Hester, Yale, led by a few inches. The summaries: 50 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 100 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 150 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 200 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 250 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 300 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 350 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 400 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 450 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 500 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 550 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 600 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 650 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 700 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 750 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 800 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 850 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 900 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 950 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 1000 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 1050 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 1100 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 1150 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 1200 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 1250 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 1300 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 1350 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 1400 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 1450 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 1500 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 1550 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 1600 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 1650 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 1700 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 1750 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 1800 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 1850 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 1900 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 1950 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 2000 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 2050 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 2100 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 2150 Yards—Won by Peterson, Yale; 2200 Yards

The New Turkey

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THE HOME FORUM

The Progress of Taste in Art

"I KNOW nothing about art, but I know what I like," there are few remarks more trite and banal than this, unless it is that other which is almost a corollary—"There is no disputing about taste." The latter, for the sake of impressiveness, is sometimes given in Latin—"De gustibus non est disputandum."

The assumption that lies behind such remarks is that personal taste is final. One's taste is one's own; one either likes a thing or does not; one cannot adopt another's likes as one might a coat. And in a sense the assumption is not only right but good. There is far too much of pretending to like what others have said ought to be liked; and the frank expression of preferences, even though these may not coincide with those of others more learned or cultivated, is merely honesty. It is some obscure sense of this truth that leads so many people to use the trite phrase quoted above. They know that many opinions and judgments about art pass current only because they are the fashionable, proper, or accepted things to say. They know that they are out feeling their truthfulness is one of the petty but popular hypocrisies of society; and the natural form of rebellion against them is to say, "I know nothing about art, but I know what I like."

An artist to whom a patron made the remark is quoted as replying, "But so, my dear sir, do the beasts." The question is, not whether we know what we like, but whether we like what we ought; and out of this "ought" rises one of the most vexed questions of criticism. For it implies that there are standards of taste, general criteria, by which personal preference may be tested and gauged. If there are not, personal taste is final; if there are, it becomes our duty to use them. Not merely what we like, but what we ought to like is important. If standards and criteria exist, ignorance of them does not excuse us, any more than ignorance of the law excuses him who violates it; and to plead that we know nothing about them is only to offer a feeble excuse for ignorance, laziness, or indifference.

Although the "De gustibus" adage is perhaps two thousand years old, it seems never to have been advanced seriously as a guide in artistic matters until the nineteenth century, of course, know what it originally meant, and its source cannot be traced. It may have meant merely that taste is a purely personal matter. If a person likes a thing, we may marvel at his taste, but it is his, ours is ours, and to try to convince him that he is wrong is a waste of time. Or, on the other hand, it may have meant that good taste is final, universally recognized, and therefore not open to challenge. This is the interpretation that Mr. A. R. Orage insists upon in his "Readers and Writers." "Who is to confirm a right judgment, dispute a wrong one?" he asks. "The answer is contained in the true interpretation of the misunderstood saying, 'De gustibus'."

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bus non est disputandum." The proof of right taste is that there is no actual dispute about its judgments; its finality is evidenced by the cessation of debate. The truth may be simply stated: a judge—that is to say, a true judge—is one with whom every body is compelled to agree, not because he says it, but because it is so.

Mr. Orage evidently refers to opponents who hold that no judgment about art can be final, and that there is no firm ground between such judgment and purely personal opinion or feeling. An influential school of critics, indeed, does hold this view, or something like it, "To abandon the aim of 'finality' of judgment," he goes on, "is to let in the jungle into the cultivated world of art; it is to invite Tom, Dick and Harry to offer their opinions as of equal value with the opinions of the cultivated." It is the common plea of the idiosyncratic that, inconclusive as their opinions must be, and anything but universally valid, they are at least method within the world of art, and as possible of a work of art as any other manifestation of the spirit of man; there is nothing in the nature of things to prevent men from arriving at a universally valid (that is, universally accepted) judgment of a book, a picture, a sonata, a statue, or a building; . . . and, what is more, judgments of art are not only made daily, but in the end they actually prevail and constitute in their totality the tradition of art."

This is refreshingly bold, but, whether Mr. Orage is right or is not, his interpretation of the old adage is not the popular one. It is usually taken to mean that discussion of artistic likes and dislikes is never profitable, on the ground, probably, that such an act is not only personally to be disputed, but that the saying was first suggested, I suspect, by an analogy between the taste for food and the taste for the beautiful. Such analogies between the lower and the higher are always precarious. It is obvious that few discussions could be less profitable than one about differences in taste for foods. If we like olives and our friend does not, it is clearly a waste of time to argue with him. He quite rightly may say simply, "I know what I like." On a little higher plane, Shylock offered the same plea, when he declared in his speech before the Duke that:

There is no firm reason to be rendered
Why he cannot abide a gaping pig;
Why he cannot abide a badger;
Why he, a harmless necessary cat;
Why he, a woolen bagpipe.

Disputation is futile here, just as it is with people who harbor unreasonable prejudices against snakes, toads, and insects. But it is perilous to try to build a system of aesthetics on any such basis. Bassanio scented a truth of importance when he said:

This is no answer, thou unfeeling man!
To excuse the current of thy cruelty;
and we might say to those who tell us that there is no disputing about taste, "You may be sure, but lack of taste is no ground for boasting. Your taste is yours, truly, but why not improve it?"

For it is commonly forgotten that even so rudimentary a taste as that for foods may be changed, may even be cultivated. Our friend may quickly learn to like olives. Shylock's illustrations are not "final," even though he intimates that they are; for many a man has overcome his dislike of cats, and, equipped by the simple process of thinking a little, knowing more about them, rising above unreasoning hostilities to rational and charitable understanding.

Is not this precisely the progress of taste in art? Some one has said that supreme masterpieces almost always impress us at first sight as being ugly. If unsophisticated taste were final, all the world would not only agree, say, "The Horse Fair," but would never pass beyond it. If, on the other hand, sophisticated taste is final, how did it ever become so sophisticated except by contact with those works which have become established as standards? One day, as a boy, I stood a hulking, a stranger, took my arm and led me to "The Sower" which more in the millinery, with the remark, "That's the best picture here." To me "The Sower" seemed merely ugly; but in a year or two I could honestly say that I loved it, such an almost universal experience is susceptible of verbal explanation, but all of the controversies of the critics amount to little more than an attempt to supply them.

Fifty Years Ago

Milverson. Apropos of music in quiet places, when I was going about last year in the neighboring county, I saw such a pretty scene at one of the towns. They had got up a band which played once a week in the evening. It was a beautiful summer evening, and the window of my room at the inn overlooked the open space they had chosen for their performances. There was the great man of the neighborhood in his carriage, looking as if he came partly on duty, as well as for pleasure. Then there were burly tradesmen, with an air of quiet satisfaction, sauntering about, or leaning against railings. Some were no doubt critical—thought that Will Miller did not play as well as usual this evening. Will's young wife, who was going to look again at him in his band-dress (for the band had a uniform), thought differently. Little boys broke out into imaginary polkas, having some distant reference to the music; not without good reason. The sweep was prominent; as if he would say, "Dirty and sooty as I am, I have a great deal of fun in me. Indeed what would May-day be but for me?" Stolid little boys of the free school, all green, grasshopper-like, walked about as boys know, something of Latin—Here and there went a couple of them in childish loving way, with their arms about

Jenny Lind Among Friends

Jenny Lind came again and yet again to the Taylors' congenial homestead; her kindness, "sensitive, capricious, and restless as it is, her humilities and impetuosities" won the affections of mother and boy alike. "Great impulses, a humble Christian heart watching and praying to bring her into subjection to God's will, she is a great addition to my life," wrote Alice Taylor. . . . Nor was it to him (James Spedding) only that the great Cantatrice of the world's worship brought her message of beauty and joy. In many a letter of that date we catch glimpses of her shining presence in that quiet home.

Old and New Le Puy

IN the center of Le Puy stands a fountain which, in marble and bronze, epitomizes the location of the town. Seated on the top of the pivotal monument is a bronze statue representing Le Puy, while statues of Loire, Allier, Barne, and Dolezon, four rivers of the department of Haute-Loire, with gentils, are grouped around four basins of the foot of the fountain.

But the monument, symbolic as it is, gives no hint of the charm of the town that wanders up the hills, nor of its people who go about their daily tasks in the midst of beauty. To know the fascination of Le Puy one must wander about the narrow streets bordered with quaint red-roofed houses—the red roof is France's own—set flush with the street or lane, with women and children always in the open. Perhaps it was early evening when a certain writer took at a venture one of the steep narrow streets and thus describes one phase of the life:

"Here a simple old woman outside her doorway, there two or three in a group against a wall, sat with their feet on the steps, and their hands moved among the bobbins like a pianist's, though their hands moved less; and the clicking of the bobbins sounded behind you as you climbed and before you again as a new group appeared. Everywhere in the old town, in the climbing narrow streets of the hill city, the sound of bobbins clicks in your ears; and when you stop to chat with these lace-makers—and they love to chat—their fingers, all of them, not one is still, play among the dancing bobbins."

The making of lace, guipure and other varieties, is the work of the women, as the manufacture of bells and clocks and other bronze and brass castings is that of the men, as the fountain in the square testifies. At seven years, or sometimes earlier, the girls begin to make lace and from that time on, all day long; except when housework calls or some devotional service, she is out of doors with her pillow and bobbins. Going up rue de Belair, paved with dull red stone, one climbs to the great glory of Le Puy, its cathedral and the colossal statue of Notre Dame de France, high on Rocher de Cornelle, which forms the summit of Mont Anis, four hundred and twenty feet above the lower town and two thousand four hundred and eighty feet above the sea. The street itself is so steep that steps are cut into it and then the definite flight of sixty steps to the three towering arches of the cathedral facade. The church, which is built in a mixture of black and white stone, has many unique features, some of which date back to the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

From the north portal a lane ascends to the approach to Rocher de Cornelle where, lifted on a twenty-foot of stone, the statue of the Virgin, fifty-two feet in height. There are steps inside the statue which lead to the head and openings at various stages of the ascent from which are caught charming vistas. The vast amphitheater of the town lies open to vision, chiefly the Creannes, from which stand out sharply to the southwest Mezeze and the Gerber-de-Jones. Turning in the opposite direction there rises the town of St. Michel, even more picturesque than Rocher de Cornelle. These are the externals. But back of the apparently simple and unemotional character of these people, there lies a deep vein of sentiment, genuine and closely linked with their love for home and their daily occupation. An extract from a friendly printed letter written in 1917 from Le Puy expresses this as an American writer put it:

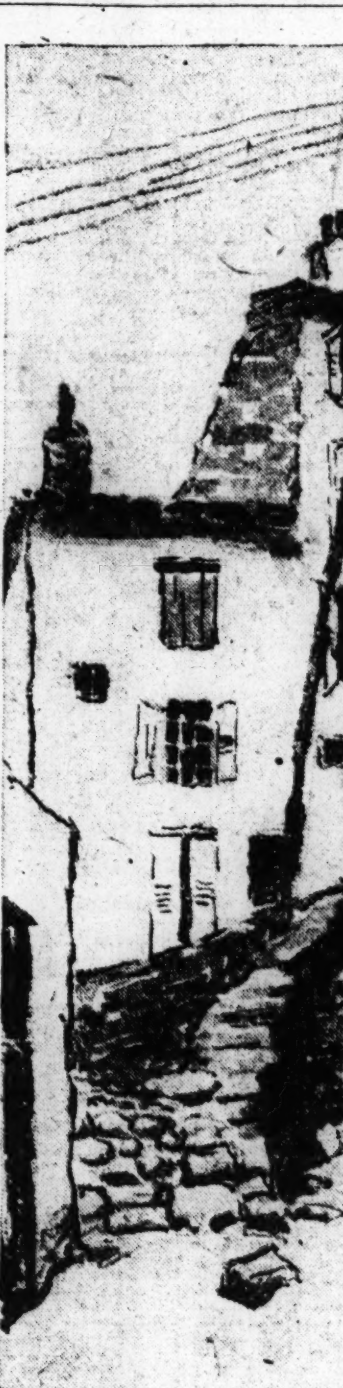
"General Pershing will receive the lace flag offered by the town of Le Puy near the birthplace of Lafayette. 'A flag of lace! strange and delicate flag—colored, I wonder? An American flag? One can hardly guess what this gift will be. But it is the offering by Le Puy, city of church-crowned rocks jutting heavenward—the offering by Le Puy of its own, the handiwork of those women, lace-workers from seven years up, who stand in their doorway on the stepped, steep streets of their dear city, talking of us as they fashion this lace. They give us as a flag of their own precious. To me it is a symbol so touching that I can hardly think of it without tears. 'Before man was, the rocks of Le Puy thrust themselves heavenward out of the great flat country. . . . And now this same people fashion for us a flag, a flag that is—in spirit, their all, the one work of their hands, the one means of their livelihood—transparent lace!'"

Vita Nuova

A new life and a new expectant art. It is the variations of the morn that are forever, more and more, the single dawning of the single truth—So answers Dante to the heart of youth.
—Witter Bywater, in "Greenstone Poems."

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Old Lane in Le Puy. From a Drawing by Jane Valentine

with delight, and E. cried the whole time. As for me, I felt as if the world and all its cares, little and big, had rolled back and given me breath and hope and youth again, and I could have followed her away and away, anywhere, and yet was it her or 'not her, but a voice?'"

Two years later, 1860, Henry Taylor records: "We had a children's dance and Jenny Lind, and I liked Jenny's singing as well as Jenny's, though the latter was wonderful and Jenny's only beautiful. It was the sort of singing of thirty or forty years ago—Irish melodies, old English ballads—not a high order of music but having its own expressiveness. It was so performed, and so of Moore's words, they are one sort of poetry. I have heard him sing them and know therefore the most that can be made of them."

Maybe, the preference for the Melodist suggests it. It was a night when Jenny Lind herself might have shared her host's opinion, a night such as that on which, as Alice Taylor used to tell the story, the great singer having sung to her own

discontent, turned to her friend as she left the piano-forte, exclaiming: "Were you not sorry for Otto?" (Mr. Goldschmidt).

It was not long before the currents of circumstance and time and place divided the two mothers—only at rare intervals in later years did they meet. Once at Eastbourne chance brought them together. The scene—the seashore—a setting sun—and Jenny Lind, the stage of her triumphs renounced, seated, her Bible on her knee, upon the steps of a bathing-machine. Did she regret those nights of the gloria in excelsis of her singing; the homage of the crowded Opera House; the joy in the exercise of her own divine gift, the power to raise, if for an hour only, the souls of poor humanity to the level of her high art? So Alice Taylor questioned. All that she had left, all that she had relinquished, did she regret the leaving? The answer came, true as simplicity itself: "When that," pointing to the sunset, "was becoming nothing to me and this," touching the book upon her knee, "was becoming less—it was time."—Ursula Taylor, in "Guests and Memories."

much they disliked the present result. Every artist who comes to the city with a sense of proportion, admits that in modern New York there is something new, something vital, something profoundly beautiful.

For, however, seem to realize that this architecture is in the best sense traditional; that these enormous cliffs of glistening steel, concrete, and glass are impressive and beautiful for exactly the same reason that the Egyptian covers of ponderous stone are beautiful and impressive. They are both examples of the economic use of material.

If you come down to the bedrock of all art manifestation, you recognize what Ruskin defined as "praise." You find a tremendous satisfaction in the dominion which the competent craftsman always possesses over his tools, an exhilarating consciousness of intelligence in the mastery of a given problem, under given conditions; and the particular way in which the artist takes to master the awkward conditions gives individuality to his work and tells us, incidentally, just what sort of a man he was.

The builders of the Pyramids, for instance, overcame their obstacles largely by slave labor. By the use of innumerable units of humanity they achieved prodigious things, lifted enormous weights, and carved their conceptions of beauty out of steel-hard stone, putting aside time as an impediment by valuing the labor of slaves as nil.

The modern method is entirely different. Whether the condition of the workers is improved or not does not concern our argument, for, in comparison, the worker is eliminated, but in any case the human element is paid a very considerable sum for his work. Instead of the teeming slaves, all the forces known to mankind have been harnessed to produce the result with the least possible human effort, and the ground. The sense one has of the buildings having been breathed into being, or having grown, is very strong. They remind one again and again of Solomon's Temple, "without sound of hammer." Not that they rise silently as yet, far from it, but they do seem to rise without any exhausting effort. And you can see them grow as you see a flower open on the cinema screen.

The Sky Tower

The reaction of the European traveler to the United States is in various, and especially in the case of those well-known authors who announce their hasty impressions in print, inclined to be patronizing or skeptical; but there is one point upon which they almost all agree, namely, the beauty of the New York skyscraper, and of the city generally.

"For they know his voice"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JESUS loved. His strength and his assurance lay in his clear understanding of what Love really is. First he loved his Father—Mother God; then he loved the children of the divine Parent. He loved good wherever it was manifested in his earthly experience. He loved the hills of the field for their manifestation of purity and simple beauty. Rising above the popular superstitious hatred of serpents, he commended them as examples of wisdom to his disciples. He loved the gentle sheep; and, judging them more accurately than did those who saw only that they manifested gentleness and harmlessness, he admired in them a certain form of intelligence. In the tenth chapter of John, where is found a record of some of his most important teachings, the subject of obedience to Christianity, pure and unadorned by human concepts and mistaken opinions, his points are illustrated by parables concerning sheep. He tells of the obedience of the sheep to the voice of the shepherd, saying: "And when he putteth forth his own sheep, he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him: for they know his voice. And a stranger will they not follow, but will flee from him: for they know not the voice of strangers."

On page 594, in the Glossary of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy gives us the following definition of sheep: "Innocence; inoffensiveness; those who follow their leader." Mrs. Eddy understood better than any other since Jesus that it is imperative that Christianity be lived. The central fact of her teaching is that Christian Science is not a mere theory, by which to be entertained intellectually or stirred emotionally, to be taken or left in life-practice as mortals find convenient or inconvenient, but the law of God, which ultimately no one can escape accepting and putting into practice.

Christian Science, in agreement with the teachings of Christ Jesus, the prophets, and the apostles, does not promise that the practice of this law will be found easy. It does not promise a speedy journey from a material sense of life to a comprehension of divine life. But it does promise a safe journey, and insists that this way is the only way. Students of Christian Science, although they do not always find it easy to take the human footsteps which lead to the divine, come to rejoice in taking these steps, since the teachings of

openings one finds that they are strangely free from monotony and are, on the other hand, as fully of individuality and unexpected vistas and whims within their restricted sphere as any medieval illumination there. —Maxwell Armfield, "An Artist in America."

Christian Science are supported by the irrefutable proof of demonstration, which assures them of the correctness of the steps. A chief objection which mortal mind tries to interpose in the way of being obedient is that obedience seems slow and toilsome; that there must be a quicker and easier way—one in which results will be evidenced more speedily, and in which so much forsaking of human will is not necessary. Isaiah denounced the rebelliousness of mortal mind among the children of Israel, declaring: "This is a rebellious people, lying children, children that will not hear the law of the Lord; which say to the seers, See not; and to the prophets, Prophecy not unto us right things, speak unto us smooth things, prophecy deceits." Mrs. Eddy was a true prophet of God. Before she presented to the world her great work on Christian metaphysics, she established its correctness by proof. Then she proceeded to put it forth regardless of whether it should be generally pleasing or displeasing, whether mankind should accept it voluntarily or wait until forced by suffering to do so. On page x of the Preface to Science and Health she says: "The author has not compromised conscience to suit the general drift of thought, but has bluntly and honestly given the text of Truth. She has made no effort to embellish, elaborate, or treat in full detail so infinite a theme. By thousands of well-authenticated cases of healing, she and her students have proved the worth of her teachings."

To follow God is, after all, simple enough. When there is discord in our lives, we are believing that evil is real and are denying the presence of the Christ. When one ceases to limit himself by taking a finite view of life, he can no longer be led astray by the voice of that stranger to God, the cruel and lustful mortal mind. He learns that his life is not a thing of feverish accomplishment and uncertain possession in matter, but that it is a quiet and beautiful unfolding of God's superb plan. Reflecting the perfect peace and poise which she learned through years of loving obedience to the happy will of God, Mrs. Eddy writes in a beautiful little poem, "Mother's New Year Gift to the Big Children" (Poems, p. 69):—

"Father—Mother good, lovingly
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Be it slow or fast,
Up to Thee."

Christian Science are supported by the irrefutable proof of demonstration, which assures them of the correctness of the steps. A chief objection which mortal mind tries to interpose in the way of being obedient is that obedience seems slow and toilsome; that there must be a quicker and easier way—one in which results will be evidenced more speedily, and in which so much forsaking of human will is not necessary. Isaiah denounced the rebelliousness of mortal mind among the children of Israel, declaring: "This is a rebellious people, lying children, children that will not hear the law of the Lord; which say to the seers, See not; and to the prophets, Prophecy not unto us right things, speak unto us smooth things, prophecy deceits." Mrs. Eddy was a true prophet of God. Before she presented to the world her great work on Christian metaphysics, she established its correctness by proof. Then she proceeded to put it forth regardless of whether it should be generally pleasing or displeasing, whether mankind should accept it voluntarily or wait until forced by suffering to do so. On page x of the Preface to Science and Health she says: "The author has not compromised conscience to suit the general drift of thought, but has bluntly and honestly given the text of Truth. She has made no effort to embellish, elaborate, or treat in full detail so infinite a theme. By thousands of well-authenticated cases of healing, she and her students have proved the worth of her teachings."

BETTER TONE IN OVERSEAS WOOL MARKET

No Further Easing in Prices
Noted—Offerings Restricted—
Local Sales Slow

The better tone which was noted in the foreign wool markets last week at the resumption of the sales in Australia, and at the London colonial wool auctions, has persisted this week, thus far, although it must be conceded that there has been little reflection of the improvement in the overseas markets shown in the domestic market.

Here the demand for wool has not materialized to any great extent, nor was it supposed to say what better tone abroad would result in any scramble for wool here. On the contrary, it was and is the generally accepted belief that the mills, as a rule, are fairly well supplied for immediate wants. Hence the wool trade is reconciled to the necessity of waiting until such time as the demand for goods to make it necessary for the mills to come into the market and purchase wool in reasonably good volume.

It is perhaps significant that during the last week there has been no further easing in prices. It is even true that some wool has been sold at what constitutes an advance from the low point of the market, although it has been difficult to really believe that the market value for many qualities of wool, and the irregularities in the market have made the situation less certain still.

Policy of Restriction
The policy of restricting the offerings both at London and in Australia, the former sales having been curtailed by two selling days, thereby closing next Friday, while the curtailment in Australian markets, of course, was arranged some time ago, has been a factor with not a little criticism. There are those who think that the better policy would have been to allow the sales to go on unrestricted and allow wool to seek its own price level.

The efficiency of the policy of restriction put into effect with reference to the wartime wool surplus by the "Bawra," however, has secured a firm hold on the imagination of the selling wool brokers and the wool growers, and there is no doubt that they will adhere to the policy and program which has been mapped out.

In London, the Continent continues to take the bulk of the merinos, while Bradford is still the chief buyer of crossbred wools. German buyers, especially in taking merinos, are noticeable, but it is also noteworthy that the secured merinos and less attractive wools are not meeting with the same interest on the part of Continental buyers that the best greasy merinos are finding.

Cabled advices from the sale in Melbourne this week indicate no change in prices from those established a week ago, and a better demand evidently exists. In spite of the fact that the selection is only an ordinary one, 80 per cent of the offering at the opening of this week was sold.

France Chief Buyer
At the sale in Sydney, there was a moderate supply of the best wools which are usually sought for this market. France was the principal buyer and the prices, if anything, were slightly against the buyer.

For really choice American styled super wools, the market is quoted on the basis of \$2.25 clean, landed, Boston in bond, while for 70s super wools, the market is quoted at \$1.35@1.38, taking exchange at \$4.80.

For good styled first combing pieces of 64s quality, the market is quoted at \$1.20, clean basis, in bond, and for good French combing 64-70s the market is quoted at the same clean landed basis, in bond, namely, \$1.20.

There is reported to be a bit better tone in the South African market this week. Some good 12 months' wools are available for import on the basis of \$1.20 for the descriptions. Good 8 to 10 months' wools are quoted at about \$1.00@1.10, clean basis, in bond.

Reports from the River Plate state that the Continent has come into the market there for fair weights of wool, that the market appears to have touched the low point, and that business on the whole is brisker than it has been for some time.

The tone of the market in Bradford is reported more cheerful, and while the price of tops has hardly advanced, one or two of the leading stockholders are understood to have advanced their asking prices a penny a pound on the best merinos.

The Liverpool sale of East India wools closed quietly and without change from the decline of a good 5 per cent over the market at the close of the preceding series.

Domestic Sales Limited
In the domestic market the demand for goods has been limited. There has been some demand for the medium and fine crossbreds which have been available in the market to some extent, especially Montevideo, which can now be bought at a substantial reduction from the high point of some weeks ago.

In secured wools, the item of chief interest during the last week has been the sale of good white eastern B supers, made more than once at \$1.25, although the week before the low price of \$1.15 was accepted for a line of white eastern Bs which included some wool on the high side, for good. Generally prices are slightly lower all around for secured wools.

WINNIPEG FINANCING
WINNIPEG, Man., March 14 (Special Correspondence)—The provincial government announced that it had completed the sale of \$1,211,000 of City of Winnipeg and Greater Winnipeg water district debentures on terms which will give it a profit of \$30,000 on the par value of the securities. The money realized will be used to pay off the \$1,241,000 of debentures due April 1, 1925, amounting to \$2,500,000.

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NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Am. Gov. 7% '41	99 1/2	100 1/2	Penn R R gold 6% '36	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Gov. 6 1/2% '41	99 1/2	100 1/2	Penn R R gold 6% '36	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Gov. 6 1/2% '41	99 1/2	100 1/2	Penn R R gold 6% '36	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Gov. 6 1/2% '41	99 1/2	100 1/2	Penn R R gold 6% '36	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Gov. 6 1/2% '41	99 1/2	100 1/2	Penn R R gold 6% '36	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Gov. 6 1/2% '41	99 1/2	100 1/2	Penn R R gold 6% '36	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Gov. 6 1/2% '41	99 1/2	100 1/2	Penn R R gold 6% '36	100 1/2	101 1/2
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Am. Gov. 6 1/2% '41	99 1/2	100 1/2	Penn R R gold 6% '36	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Gov. 6 1/2% '41	99 1/2	100 1/2	Penn R R gold 6% '36	100 1/2	101 1/2
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Am. Gov. 6 1/2% '41	99 1/2	100 1/2	Penn R R gold 6% '36	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Gov. 6 1/2% '41	99 1/2	100 1/2	Penn R R gold 6% '36	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Gov. 6 1/2% '41	99				

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Quite naturally, it appears, the second important step of the recently appointed federal prosecutor in the New York City district, in his determined effort to enforce the national prohibition law, is to proceed to apply the padlock rule, so effective in closing cafés and restaurants where intoxicating beverages are sold, to drug stores.

The Drug Store Under Suspicion

According to the view of District Attorney Buckner, the drug stores which sell whisky demand more attention than the all-night cabarets, which attract but a comparatively small percentage of the general public. It has heretofore been the practice to revoke the permits of druggists convicted of violating the law. Now the resort will be to the padlock, with a consequent closing of the doors of the property for a year.

It will be recalled that there have been numerous efforts in recent years to modify the regulations which attempt to limit the amount of whisky a druggist may purchase and dispense for medicinal purposes. It appears, however, that many of the drug stores no longer confine themselves to dispensing liquors obtained through the prescribed governmental channels. According to the New York authorities, they traffic regularly in contraband liquors, supplying peddlers and bootleggers, and selling whisky over the counter without the formality of a prescription. The disclosure is not surprising. Many ordinarily informed persons have had circumstantial knowledge of this traffic for months. And yet those who would shun a disreputable resort or a thinly disguised bootlegger's place of business continue their usual patronage of the corner drug store which engages in this unlawful business.

The drug store, first and last, has been the greatest enemy of prohibition, whether the effort to enforce it was under state law or local option. Just now it is exercising a peculiarly noxious influence because of the fact that many of those who buy liquors in it assume that they are buying something less harmful than the products of kitchen stills and the concoctions of amateur chemists. It has been estimated that within the last three or four years thousands of so-called drug stores have been established only as dispensaries of contraband liquor. The business of some of these is carefully enough disguised to deceive an ordinary observer, but the trail left by bootleggers and helpless addicts is too plain to be missed, once attention is called to it.

There is need of action outside New York as well as in that city. The doctors who for a few years reaped a rich harvest of tainted dollars by selling prescriptions to confirmed drunkards will testify to that. Now their former patrons, if they have survived, walk apologetically into the drug stores without prescriptions, and few of them, it is said, fail to obtain that which they seek, provided they are willing to pay the price.

This phase of a disgraceful traffic is interesting to observe because it illustrates, as plainly as anything can be shown, to what hazardous lengths a vicious evil will go in an effort to perpetuate and establish itself. Legalized saloons perhaps would have existed in the United States today had they not persisted in violating every section of the code under which it was attempted to regulate them. When their offenses became intolerable they were permanently padlocked. The offending drug stores are courting the same decisive action. Few of them, comparatively, exist as public necessities even to those who buy the nostrums which they dispense. All the business of the pharmacies, strictly speaking, could be done by one-tenth the number of stores. If the present practices are continued, a way will be devised to regulate the drug business and compel it to confine itself to the ethical practices prescribed. A saloon is a saloon, no matter what it chooses to call itself.

Nova Scotia coal miners recently rejected the proposal of the British Empire Steel Corporation to reduce wages. Work has been so irregular in recent years it has been barely possible for some of the miners to exist. In reply to the statement that the mines and mills cannot be operated profitably while costs are so high, the workers say that there has been extravagance and inefficient management.

Nova Scotia's Industrial Problem

Certainly before the men's wages are reduced they are entitled to a more satisfactory reason than has so far been submitted. The steel mills and mines in Cape Breton are most favorably situated. They have many natural advantages. The country round about is rich in coal deposits. Just across the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at Bell Island, off the coast of Newfoundland, there is an immense bed of iron ore.

It is thus possible to bring the ore to the blast furnaces by cheap water transportation. For export, Sydney is right on the lines of ocean commerce, more conveniently located for shipment to such markets as South America than almost any other industrial port.

When the promoters of the British Empire Steel Corporation came to the Dominion Government for a federal charter, they pointed to the great natural advantages, with enormous resources close at hand, that the industrial properties enjoyed in Nova Scotia. They proposed to capitalize the advantages of the corporation at \$500,000,000. They failed to secure the Dominion charter, but they were subsequently authorized by the provincial Legislature of Nova Scotia to issue \$500,000,000 of stock on a bond issue of about \$31,000,000. It is stated that, so far, the corporation has issued stock to the value of \$101,000,000.

Surely there is something to be said for the view that, before the workers are required to

accept lower wages, a thorough inquiry should be made into the capitalization, the financing and the management of Besco, as the corporation is called. Dr. J. W. Robertson, whose unselfish work for Canada is highly esteemed throughout the Dominion, has investigated conditions. A few weeks ago he proceeded to the seat of the impending dispute, at the request of the Dominion Minister of Labor, in an endeavor to set up machinery of conciliation. It is Dr. Robertson's expressed opinion that a fact-finding commission is needed to determine the responsibilities of the British Empire Steel Corporation, as well as of the organized labor movement, for the recurring industrial disputes.

In the meanwhile, the unemployed miners and many other people have to endure privation and want in one of the most beautiful provinces of Canada, where the natural resources are all that could be desired, but the financial controllers of the corporation for the most part live abroad, or in cities remote from the impoverished homes of the workers.

Another move in the largely important game of Indian autonomy has just been made by the All Parties (native) Conference, which has been in session at Bombay, under the picturesque presidency of Mahatma Gandhi. The conference has come to an elaborate proposal, the work of a committee of nineteen, representing not only the different political groups but distinctive communities as well.

India Introduces a Motion

Baldly summarized, this latest plan for a "Frame of Government" provides: (1) that a native-Indian cabinet of seven shall advise the Governor-General; (2) that there shall be a Senate and (3) an Assembly, each elected by proportional representation and together constituting a Central Legislature; (4) that provincial governments shall continue but (5) the incumbents shall work with native ministries; (6) that London's India Office shall be abolished and the Secretary of State for India be placed on the same footing as the Colonial Secretary in relation to the Dominions; (7) that the British Parliament shall make law for the Indian "Commonwealth" only in respect to topics not assigned exclusively to the peninsular legislatures, but also (8) shall have power to alter the Indian Constitution, subject to the consent of a majority of the native legislatures.

If the governmental problem thus renewedly brought under discussion were like that of any other land the globe around, this plan might reasonably be regarded as broad enough and deep enough to work practically. But the only fairly close parallel to conditions in the vast Asian subcontinent is to be found in the Balkan States, from Athens up to Agram, and from Fiume across to Bucharest. The optimism of the man who fills in his cross-words puzzle with pen and ink would be as nothing to that of the student who expected at a single move to solve the Balkan equation, with its religious, and linguistic, and political, and social, and industrial factors not only complicated by recent warfare but set deep by time itself.

India offers to view a nearly identical situation—surely not a whit less intertwined and twisted. The hereditary hostility of Moslem and Hindu, to instance but one of the many questions awaiting answer, must somehow be removed before "All-Indian" control may be permitted with safety.

If it be proper that India's political chieftains have some such specific goal before them as that outlined in the report of the All Parties Conference, also is it to be realized consistently that constitutional progress is not to be estimated rightly by the amount of formal authority which may be mechanically transferred. When nationalist leaders show themselves willing to make decisions and assume initiative and even run risks in the service of the whole Indian community (as they never yet have done), the world will be entitled to take a hopeful view of political advance in that ancient land.

The present status, in its broadest entirety, might be indicated in some such categorical way as this: Order is the first necessity of freedom. Britain in India represents that sentiment and gives it effect. It cannot delegate its function until some authority has been created capable of wielding it. That creation is impossible without co-operation, genuine and general. This has not yet appeared. The only assuredly right place to begin is at the beginning—and here is the beginning.

Prompted in part, though of course not wholly, by the growing demand for further governmental regulation of public service corporations, operating under franchises bestowed by municipal or state authority, a concerted effort has been made during the past few years by the management of these concerns to enlist popular sentiment favorable to their enterprises by encouraging the purchase of their bonds or stock by the general public. To this end information concerning the value of their plants, and earning power, has been widely disseminated through the press, and special efforts have been made to attract the attention of the small investor to the desirability of sharing in their profits.

To the extent that this diffusion of ownership may create among the general citizenship a desire for fair treatment of this class of corporations, the policy of a wider holding of their securities is doubtless advisable, and conducive to a better understanding of all the conditions under which the public is served. Yet in view of the disproportion between the number of stock or bond holders and the vastly greater number of persons served by the various utilities, there is room for question as to whether what is termed "popular ownership" is likely to check searching inquiries into the fairness of rates charged, or the quality of service rendered.

Lighting, telephone, or transportation companies that serve many millions cannot expect that any considerable percentage of their patrons will become owners of their securities,

and even some of those who are financially interested may doubt whether the return on their investment, as compared with other securities, compensates for what appears to be higher charges, or inferior services. The best assurance against hostile legislation, after all has been said for "popular ownership," is an efficient service that leaves the great mass of patrons satisfied. Mere ownership of a small interest in a corporation, that gives no voice in actual management, is not likely to abate the public demand that corporations enjoying a monopoly or semimonopoly should be conducted for the public welfare, and not, primarily, for profit-making.

It is a matter of common knowledge that in every duly constituted Masonic lodge in English-speaking nations the open Bible rests upon the altar. In every Masonic ritual in those countries the Book is referred to as one of the "three great lights," and often as the "rule and guide" of Masonic faith.

The Bible in the Lodge Room

Craftsmen who have proceeded in the study of the forms and ceremonies of the fraternity have long been aware of the fact that certain sections of the ritual were adapted either from direct quotations from the Bible or from paraphrased allusions to the Old Testament texts. But until quite recently there has never been a sustained effort to compile separately the many interesting and instructive allusions in the Bible to the traditions, customs and fundamental practices upon which the prehistoric lodges were founded.

This interesting piece of work has been completed under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of New-York State, through its Bureau of Social and Educational Service. The result is presented in what is known as a Masonic edition of the Bible. This, it is made quite clear, is not another revised version of the Bible. The text of the King James translation is faithfully adhered to. But in the form of a prefatory section there have been compiled sixteen pages of quotations of particular interest to all craftsmen. These tend to confirm what many may have regarded as mere legendary accounts dealing with the manners and customs, the methods and accomplishments of the original master Masons, their fellows and apprentices.

In that compilation there is contained a striking and convincing lesson of brotherhood and of effective co-operation. There one may find the true essence of fraternalism. It presents appealingly to those who may possibly have been inclined to study the letter and the form the actuating motive which united their early brethren and which has served, throughout the centuries, to cement and hold them. It is explained that since the Masonic Bible was first issued it has been placed in the hands of more than 6000 new members of lodges in the New York jurisdiction. Surely it would seem that this is a custom which should spread. It would encourage a greater familiarity with the Book itself, and undoubtedly it would inculcate in the initiate a greater respect and reverence for his craft.

The need of the time is to arouse a finer appreciation of the necessity of concerted co-operative activity along lines which are known by those who think alike to be right. One not familiar with the rituals and teachings of fraternal orders in general would not be able to say how many or how few of them accord to the Bible a position of honor and distinction in their lodge rooms and in their teachings. But it is no secret that Masons everywhere more than theoretically accord such a place to it. They realize that in daily practice, in their contact with their fellows and with all others, there must be given more than passing heed to the injunction, "Let there be light."

Editorial Notes

"Eke wonder last but nine daies never in town," wrote Geoffrey Chaucer, and presumably the sale, on April 7, of what is known as the Cardigan Chaucer, an MS. dating from about 1450, and described as "the most important early English manuscript of literary interest which has occurred for sale by auction for many years," will equally be but a nine days' wonder. Be that as it may, however, it is arousing considerable interest before the event, and many stories are current concerning it. One of the most remarkable is regarding the fact that during the early stages of the Great War it mysteriously disappeared from its housing place in the library at Deane Park, Northants. It was searched for in vain, and the mystery of its disappearance remained unsolved for nine years. Then apparently by the merest chance an interested party saw a short paragraph in a Scandinavian newspaper to the effect that the Cardigan Chaucer was in a college library near New York. Inquiries were instituted and it was discovered that it had been bought in good faith in London. A satisfactory adjustment was made and the forthcoming sale is a sequel. The story of the Cardigan Chaucer MS. has been called one of the few romances of stolen books which end happily—for the original owner, at all events!

It is a pleasing picture which Prof. A. E. Kennelly painted at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the other day when he said, in lecturing on "Radio and Its Underlying Physical Principles," that this new study had changed the face of civilization and driven isolation from the world. And when he forecast that its further advancement would result in one international law, one universal language, and one spirit of humanity, friendship and freedom, the picture looks almost too good to be true. He concluded his lecture by declaring that the influence of radio amateurs spelled romance, enterprise and world friendship, adding that the future of radio was very bright and that world communication would mean world friendship. When one is hearing so many statements regarding present-day inventions and war, the reference to their peaceful significance is especially refreshing.

The Human Side of Constantinople

I first saw Constantinople from the trim decks of an American destroyer! A few of us, with important business on hand, had been stranded in Bulgaria by a disastrous railroad strike in Thrace. We could travel no further than Sofia on the regular train to Constantinople. So we journeyed to Bourgas, on the Black Sea, where in answer to urgent appeals, a speedy American destroyer picked us up. Never did the American flag look so good, and never did bacon and eggs taste better!

It was early next morning when we steamed up the beautiful Bosphorus. I was standing on the spotless forward deck, thinking how strange it would be to enter Turkey in such an unexpected way. The rosy dawn lent a touch of romance to the scene as we passed the great walls surmounted by massive towers, built fifteen centuries ago.

On the green hill above them stood the famous Royal Palace, which has furnished many splendid leaders for the nations of the Near East. Farther on was the Women's College, another enduring example of American education and unselfish endeavor in Turkey.

Already the minarets of the city could be distinguished, towering upward from numerous mosques. Our destroyer cast anchor directly in front of the great, dazzling, white palace of former sultans. To our left was Scutari in Asia, and to our right Constantinople in Europe, the most fascinating city on the Continent.

After grateful adieus, I sped to shore in the motorboat and was immediately beset by gesticulating "red caps." Not the kind one finds in the Grand Central Station, but real Turks in their striking red fezzes. All these worthy gentlemen seemed to know far more about my desired destination than I did! With considerable misgiving I trusted myself to one of them and rode to town in his rickety carriage. I seemed to be in another world.

Constantinople is another world! I realized this as I stood on the famous Galata bridge and observed the people endlessly crossing from Galata to Stamboul and from Stamboul to Galata! More people of more nationalities walk across that bridge during a rush hour than across any other bridge in the world.

Most interesting of them all to me were the "hamals," the human express wagons of the great city. With the aid of leather saddles on their backs they carried anything and everything—a huge basket of grapes, a pile of Oriental rugs, a large bureau, several trunks, a whole side of beef, a stack of iron pipes—in short, every article which would be ordinarily transported by motortruck in New York. Not a few of the hamals were mere lads.

Other boys and Russian refugees were selling nuts, matches, fruit, candy, cake, candles, hairpins, china, stationery and innumerable other objects. Woolworth's five and ten cent store appeared to have emptied itself upon the trays of those countless street vendors! Soldiers, policemen, water-carriers with glasses fastened around their belts, hodjass (teachers in the mosques), workmen, students filed past in rapid succession. Turkeys, cabs and automobiles added to the confusion, and occasionally a lone camel stalked by.

At the Stamboul end of the bridge I fell into conversation with a stately Russian, one of the nobility under the Tsar, now selling paper flowers for a living! He was but one of hundreds. I have seen many of them from splendid families selling sheetings during the day and sleeping in the gutters at night.

No part of Constantinople was more fascinating and bewitching to me than the bazaars. They cover many acres of ground, include a thousand and more tiny shops and counters, and attract the throngs of the pockets of the thrifty foreigner. Here one can purchase anything from a single sparkling bead to a priceless Oriental rug. The clever salesmen talked me into believing that everything in the place was priceless, but by determined bargaining I generally bought articles at half the price asked, realizing even then they were not worth it. Now that I am back in America, I wish I had purchased ten times as many!

Wandering through the narrow, crowded streets of Stamboul, I was struck by the ingenuity and ingenuity of the people. They were making leather shoes, grass mats, wooden sandals, candy, brass and copper utensils, brooms,

chairs, keys, saddles and jewelry. Other people were baking bread, roasting nuts, picking over wool and cotton, and selling every conceivable object. Most of the workers earned \$1 to \$2 a day for ten hours' work.

I found young children engaged in the garment trades, working ten to twelve hours a day, and earning from \$1 to \$2 a week, depending upon skill and length of service. Both boys and girls were employed in restaurants and hotels, and some elsewhere without regard for child labor laws.

Many were plying less desirable trades, such as boot blacking, rag picking and begging. I include begging as one of the trades, as in reality it is a trade for many people. The large number of fakirs earn good "wages." As for the whirling dervishes, they may be termed fakirs or religious martyrs, according to your point of view. Certain it is that they perform many amazing feats.

The religion of the Moslem is, of course, centered in his majestic mosques, of which there are 380 in Constantinople. Some of them, such as St. Sophia, are exceedingly beautiful. The floors are nearly always covered with one large rug or many smaller ones of superb colors, and there is an indefinable atmosphere.

It is the custom for all people to wash their hands, forearms, face, and feet before entering the mosque, and running water is usually provided outside. If no water is available, the ceremony may be performed with sand or dust. People entering the mosque remove their shoes, though some of us foreigners were permitted to enter by putting on large leather slippers over our shoes.

The devotion of the people is remarkable. Five times each day one may hear the weird voices calling to prayer from the minarets, and observe the followers of Muhammad flocking to their mosques. Many of them wear the chains of 100 beads, representing the ninety-nine names for God, the hundredth being for Allah himself.

Our women ought to be the equals of men in education and activity. They are taking him at his word, attending college, and entering the professions and various lines of business. The present Minister of Education is a woman!

With all their faults, however, one likes the "residents," and once having visited their fascinating metropolis you long to return. But when one enters Constantinople today he finds a different city from the one of a few years ago. Angora has been the capital of the new nation. If you journey to the Sultan's palace on Friday, you no longer see him riding to his prayers between long lines of gorgeously attired royal guards.

When I last gazed upon this unforgettable sight, I wondered how much longer the Sultan would retain even this semblance of power. Today the Sultanate has been abolished, probably never to return. Church and state have been separated, various advantageous treaties have been negotiated, national debts have been reduced, the capitulations have been abrogated and the people have been welded together into one nation.

When the seat of government shifted to Constantinople, may have lost some of its influence, but it has lost none of its charm. I can picture the great city now—rising majestically above the "Golden Horn"—still the great commercial and transportation center of the Near East, still the connecting link between Europe and Asia, still the reminder of ancient civilization and the focus of many nationalities, and still pointing its thousand minarets upward to the deep blue sky!

The World's Great Capitals; The Week in Rome

An unprecedented event is planned for April 17, when in the "Hall of the Queen" in the Chamber of Deputies, a great reception will be given by the Chamber to representatives of the 40 countries participating in the International Conference on Commerce. On the following day the Senate will give a dinner in honor of the delegates at the Palazzo Madama and a banquet will be tendered by the Government at the Palazzo Venezia.

On the twenty-third day of March the Fascisti will celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the foundation of their party. It was first known as Fascio di Combattimento, and the inaugural meeting, which was presided over by Benito Mussolini and which was held in a small back room in Milan, there were present about 200 adherents. Two years later, in 1921, the Fascio di Combattimento became the Fascist Party, and in the general elections of that year some thirty Fascist members were returned to Parliament. Six years ago Senator Mussolini was still at heart a Socialist, and was fighting stubbornly the Socialists only for their anti-national attitude, and not Socialism.

The political program which he laid down before the first assembly of the Fascio di Combattimento is today scarcely even mentioned, and indeed it is hard to find another example of more pronounced political evolution than that obtained by comparing the original Fascist political creed with that which Fascisti profess nowadays. The Fascist program in 1919 contained, among other things, the following items—abolition of the Senate, introduction of woman suffrage, partial control of industry, a heavy progressive tax on capital, sequestration of religious properties, a National Assembly which could regulate the Constitution, sequestration of 85 per cent of war profits, and the nationalization of all factories for arms and explosives.

The opening of a new picture theater is not, in ordinary circumstances, an event which should be recorded in the column of a foreign newspaper, but when the claim is advanced that the Italian capital possesses today a picture theater the equal of, if not superior to, all other well-known places of amusement in the other big capitals, then the event is, to a certain extent, one of international importance. This is the case with the Supremazia, which has lately been inaugurated in Rome in the presence of a large and distinguished audience, including members of the Government, the diplomatic corps and the Roman aristocracy.

The erection of this picture theater has been going on for some years, and it can be safely said that it surpasses for space and grandeur all the other places of entertainment in Italy. The structure is in the Imperial style and includes, near its entrance, an atrium with a square fountain after the Pompeian custom in the center. The dominating colors of its decorations are pea green and royal blue with a touch of gold in the stucco. The film which have been shown so far have been acted exclusively by the best Italian cinema stars and artists.

The Enit Company (Ente Nazionale della Industrie Turistiche) is striving to better the arrangement for tourist traffic by establishing information bureaus all over the country. The success of this enterprising company is very evident, and new frontier bureaus are in full working order at Ventimiglia and Chiasso on the French and Swiss frontiers. Similar offices will shortly be opened at other frontier stations such as Domodossola, Brennero, Tarvis and Postumia. The bureau at Molo Pisane in Naples will be very important, as this is the landing place of the great transatlantic liners from North and South America and the East. In short, wherever a city claims the attention of the tourist an information bureau will be found, and this will supply all necessary advice regarding hotels, excursions, and all which may interest the tourist.

New projects are issued daily for the improvement of Rome by the enlargement of streets or by pulling down old buildings. This sounds a very easy and practical

method of solving the traffic problem, which is the primary preoccupation of the municipal authorities. The main thoroughfares which are mostly frequented are very narrow, and in spite of the many detours, which vehicles are compelled to make traffic remains congested. The plan for constructing an underground railway has so many stumblingblocks in its path that its final success is far from certain.

Quite apart from the fact that Rome's foundations are of great archeological value there is not a quarter of the city which does not hold houses with tablets recording some important event, the life of a prominent citizen or other remote connections with the past. It is a very suggestive and instructive thing to see the casualness in the local press are usually put aside through the influence of more conservative Italians. The latest proposal which has been made is to build underground passages for pedestrians only in three or four important crossways in the heart of the city.

A portrait of Queen Elizabeth of England has been found in an obscure passage which connects the Galleria degli Uffizi and the Palazzo Pitti in Florence. Until now no notice was attached to it, but an English lady declared it to be a well-preserved portrait of the Queen in the prime of her life. No clue as to the painter of the picture could be found, and it is surmised the Queen herself gave it to the Medici family in the same way that the latter had obtained portraits from other reigning foreign sovereigns.

Since the picture has no real value in the eyes of the Italian Government, either as a work of art or of historical importance, it has been suggested to bring about an exchange between the two countries. For instance, the figure of the Polittico di Gentile da Fabriano is to be found in the National Gallery of London and by an exchange of these two pictures both countries would benefit, and England would thereby add another portrait of the Queen to the collection already in existence.

Letters to the Editor

Dear communications are welcome, but the editor must assume no responsibility for their publication. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Essentials of Dependable Peacemaking"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:—One frequently hears that the peace of the world depends primarily upon the co-operation of the United States and the British Empire because they speak the same language. This, indeed, was the thought that I gleaned from your editorial, "Essentials of Dependable Peacemaking," in the issue of Feb. 18.

Why limit the desire to understand foreign nations to those who speak English? Why not enlarge it to include others? The Chicago Tribune in an editorial which appeared shortly after the one in the Monitor feels that another grouping is the proper one, or one of racial likeness. The part of the editorial I have reference to reads as follows:

Was Caillaux right in 1917? Is he right now? The distress and restlessness of France and the wreck of Europe would seem to say so. The French at least appear to think him vindicated. What will come of it cannot be guessed. But Britain and America will do well to assure themselves that the French rapprochement in respect to Germany is not a corresponding estrangement between Germany and the English-speaking peoples. The people of Teutonic blood form the most natural block in the world. It should be preserved.

I have never felt that understanding is one of language, or racial likeness, either. Belgium, with its Flemish and Walloon, is an example of "happy though different" in language and race. An impersonal view toward incidents with other nations as well would be just as beneficial. To bestow this privilege of being the preferred friend of the United States on one nation, or one classification of race, would seem to me to alienate others in proportion.

Chicago, Ill. K. L. R.

ST. PAUL SUPPLEMENT



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Can Care for 14,000 Workers

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—The largest of the 46 Ford assembling plants, and the largest of the Ford manufacturing plants outside of Detroit, to cost, when complete, approximately \$10,000,000—the latest monument to the industrial genius and the resourcefulness of Henry Ford—will open here not later than April 1.

Three sides of the main plant are faced with Bedford cut limestone, and the roof is of red Spanish tile.

Over the main portals in the center section are to be found these words: "Labor is the grand conqueror, enriching and building up nations more surely than the proudest battles."

With floor space approximating 19 acres, being 1400 feet in length and 600 feet in width, the St. Paul Ford plant easily takes the lead for size and equipment among industrial buildings west of Chicago.

St. Paul Mills Show Big Gain

Manufacturing Trend Seen
in Building Analysis

Room for 14,000 Workers

Here will be the home for not less than 10,000 workers when the plant is in full operation, with every likelihood that at times there will be as many as 14,000 on the payroll, according to Edsel Ford, son of the founder. Here an annual payroll of \$25,000,000 will be added to the buying power of St. Paul.

"It is appropriate that this magnificent institution should go up in the gateway to the bread basket of the world," said Asa G. Briggs, president of the St. Paul Association of Public and Business Affairs. "It is fitting that commodities, so widely used and so useful to farmers as Ford products, should be made and assembled at this source of heavy consumption."

"The establishment of the Ford plant in St. Paul gives local manufacturers the advantage of close contact with what is perhaps admitted to be the strongest pioneering industrial force in America," said Charles W. Gordon, chairman of the Greater St. Paul Committee. "It is a force that is constantly striving to use local raw materials, local resources and local labor in the production, locally, of things that are extensively used in the local market. St. Paul and its trade territory are now in direct partnership with that force in their industrial development, and it is this association that will surely stimulate civic consciousness and give impetus to the progressive spirit of the community."

6000 Tons of Structural Steel

In the construction of the main manufacturing plant, work on which was started a little more than a year ago, 1500 carloads of building material, including 60 carloads of pipe, have been used. The frame work alone contains more than 6000 tons of structural steel.

All the latest devices have been installed to give the new plant a daily output of 500 complete Fords—better than one a minute over a working day of eight hours. Notwithstanding that a new drying device will be used for both wood and metal parts, designed to speed up the operations, the drying processes will require two eight-hour shifts daily in order to keep pace with the speeding assembling divisions.

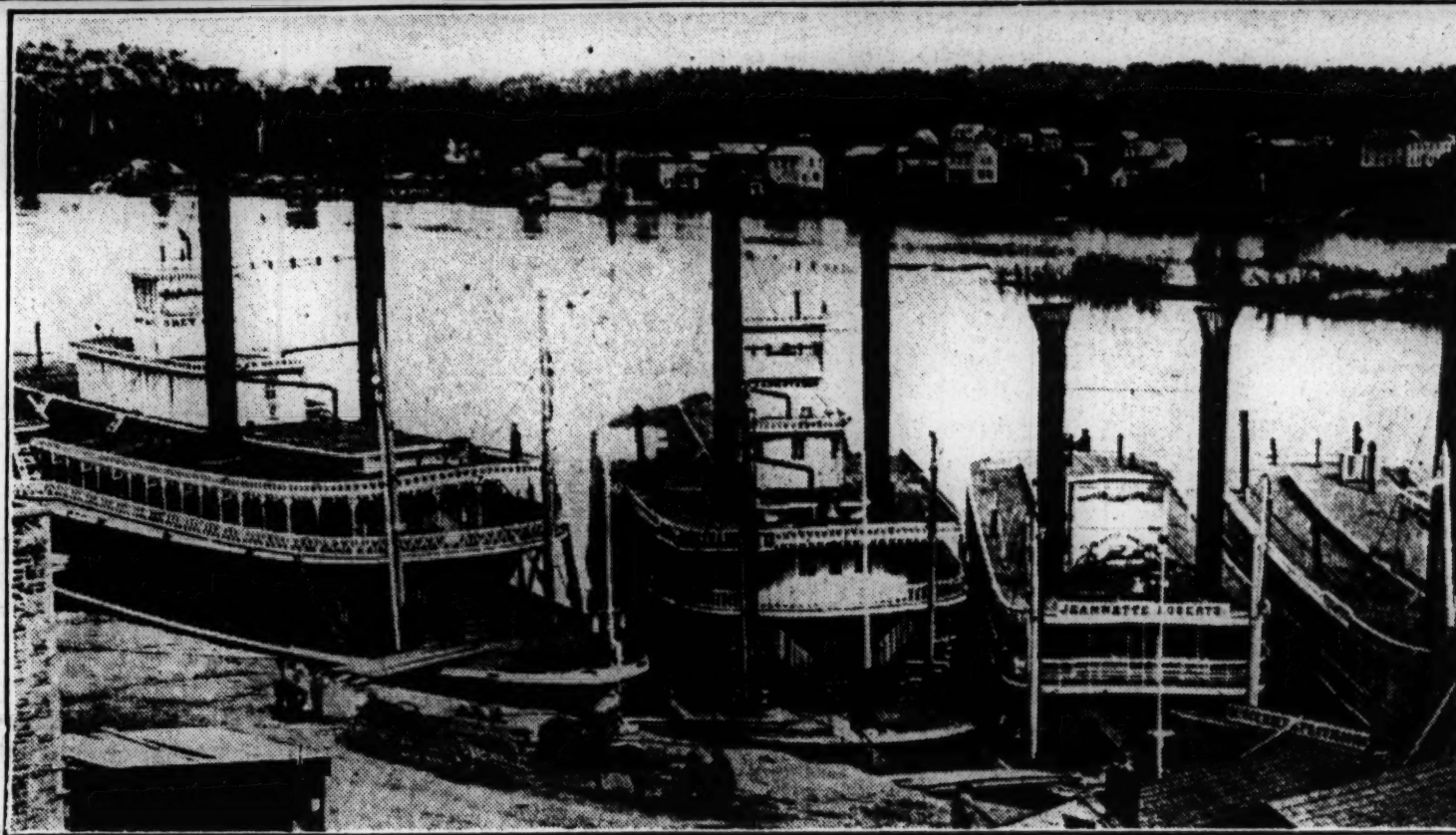
The new plant will also assemble Ford trucks and manufacture many of the small parts used in Ford products, including windshields and head lamps.

All the best methods that have been tested and adopted in Detroit have been transferred to the St. Paul plant, and a number of new ones added. The drying and baking systems, for instance, are declared by those in charge of installation to be the last word in speed and convenience as well as in the efficiency of the process. As in Detroit, the complete conveyor system will be used.

Nearly two years ago Mr. Ford leased the power rights of the Government high dam here. His first step was to remodel the power house foundations so that the power could be most efficiently developed. On these foundations he has built a modern power plant capable of developing about 65,000,000 kilowatts of electrical energy per annum. The rights to the high dam power cover the largest single water power property now held by the Ford Motor Company.

\$1,000,000 Steam Plant

In order to properly supplement the water power and increase its value, the Ford Motor Company built an extensive modern steam plant at a cost of more than \$1,000,000. In



Above: St. Paul's Sky Line. Below: A One-Time Familiar Levee Scene on the Mississippi River

SCHOOL TRUST FUNDS CLIMB

Near \$50,000,000 Exclusive
of University Sum of
\$3,000,000

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—Minnesota's permanent school trust fund and what is known as the Swamp Land Fund, which totaled on Dec. 31, 1924, nearly \$50,000,000, exclusive of the State University Fund of nearly \$3,000,000, is growing rapidly and will continue to grow, in the opinion of J. A. McConnell, State Commissioner of Education. The fund at present is the largest in the Union, with the possible exception of Texas, according to Mr. McConnell. He added:

"It will eventually outstrip even that held by Texas if it has not already done so, for the reason that the income from the federal grants in Minnesota is derived for the most part from iron ore property. Minnesota's fund is growing at the rate of about \$2,000,000 annually, and the income from the principal is being distributed twice each year to the public schools on a basis of enrollment. Thus the schools in St. Paul, for instance, are being helped at the rate of about \$7 per pupil."

According to the latest figures in Mr. McConnell's office, Minnesota has, in addition to its state university, six normal schools, 235 high schools, 745 graded elementary schools, 354 consolidated schools of which 103 are rural and a total of more than 8000 rural schools.

**PADLOCK CASE HAS
EFFECT IN ST. PAUL;
PROHIBITION GAINS**

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—When Edward Rustad, United States Marshal, tackled a one year federal closing order on 22 buildings where liquor laws had been violated, it was a notice to owners of buildings in St. Paul that further abuses of the Eighteenth Amendment will be to invite a general adoption of the rule to shut off all revenue from property so used.

The order is the first of the padlock provisions to be made effective in St. Paul, and is said by Lafayette French Jr., United States Attorney, to have had the wholesome effect of tightening the control on all soft drink parlors and other places where the law has been too lightly regarded.

That conditions are improving here is said by Mayor Arthur E. Nelson to be shown by the fact that his office is receiving a constantly diminishing number of complaints. Mayor Nelson conducted an aggressive campaign through the department of public safety in an effort to satisfy all such complaints, with the result that conditions have been materially improved.

Industrial Era for Twin Cities to Speed Minnesota's Advance

Stockholm Singers
Coming to St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—Hjalmar Nilsson, director-in-chief of the northwestern division of the American Union of Swedish Singers, has announced that 50 student singers from the University of Stockholm will take part in the annual singing festival to be held here in June.

The festival will include two concerts and meetings of delegates from 20 male choral organizations in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. About 300 trained voices will take part in the festival.

SUGAR BEET GROWING GAINS IN NORTHWEST

Four New Refineries Being
Built to Handle Crops

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—Cultivation of sugar beets is rapidly becoming one of the important agricultural operations among the farmers of the northwest. It is indicated by the announcement of E. C. Leedy, general agricultural agent of the Great Northern Railway Company, that four new beet sugar refineries will be built along the Great Northern system this spring in time to handle the 1925 crop.

Mr. Leedy declared that in view of the expansion of the beet sugar industry, the 1925 crop is expected to be of record size—the production from more than 23,500 acres. The four refineries, according to Mr. Leedy, will cost approximately \$5,250,000.

At East Grand Forks, N. D., the Red River Sugar Company will build a \$1,500,000 plant to handle the production from 10,000 acres. At Sidney, Mont., in the Lower Yellowstone Valley, the Holly Sugar Company is to build a 1200-ton refinery, to cost \$1,250,000. The increase at this point will approximate 8000. The Utah-Idaho Sugar Company will build a \$1,250,000 factory in the Milk River Valley, and another of the same size and at the same cost at Bellingham, Wash. Mr. Leedy added that Minnesota already has two large refineries—one at Chaska and one at Crookston. Last summer the farmers averaged a net profit of \$41 per acre in the cultivation of sugar beets.

HORSE RACING BILL OPPOSED

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—Opposition has developed to the bill now before the Legislature which would legalize horse racing. Those opposed base their opposition on the ground that betting is demoralizing and that horse racing at best constitutes cruelty to animals. Women's clubs throughout the State are expected to oppose the bill.

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STATE FARMING INCOME JUMPS

Co-operatives and Diversification
Big Factors in
Improvement

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—The gross farm income in Minnesota was 36 per cent greater in 1924 than it was in 1923, figures just made available by the State Department of Agriculture reveal.

"That," said N. J. Holmberg, commissioner, "is answer enough to the too generally accepted opinion that the farmer of Minnesota is not coming back as fast as he should."

It is the judgment of Mr. Holmberg that the peak of agricultural depression in this State has been passed, even though he does not expect that wheat will continue at its present figure—near \$2 a bushel.

"The farmer of Minnesota, in common with farmers in other states had severe losses during the deflation period beginning in June, 1920," said Mr. Holmberg. "However, it should be made clear to the outside world that the agriculture of this State is fundamentally sound. Our resources are greater today than at any other period. Our fertile lands still offer the best of opportunities for home seekers and home makers as well as for sound investments."

Big Saving in Costs

Manufacture of the finished product from our own resources means, in itself, a great saving. Augmenting that will be the saving in freight rates resulting from utilization of the river for navigation purposes. Moreover, the greatest need of the farmer today—a market for his product close to the source of supply—is a natural consequence of this industrial expansion.

Speculation Ended

"Speculation in farm lands has ceased, land values are on a safe and conservative basis, and all indications point to a much more stable and satisfactory condition than has prevailed at any time during the last four years."

"A tremendous amount of propaganda relative to agricultural conditions in general, types and methods of farming, as well as the marketing and handling of farm products, has been issued in recent years. Most of it was well meant, but much of it was ill-advised and unwarranted."

Diversification

In the third biennial report of the department, just published, Mr. Holmberg says that "today there exists no normal opposition to the establishment of co-operative associations in Minnesota. On the contrary, the business interests in the villages and cities are invariably supporting the movement and frequently supplying funds to aid in organizing them."

A study of the 1924 Minnesota farm census will prove that the farmers are adjusting their crop

ST. PAUL ENTERING NEW ERA OF IMPRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT IN INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Acquisition of Ford Assembling Plant Expected to Place
Population of Minnesota Capital Beyond 300,000
Mark—Commission Government Declared Success

NINE RAILROAD LINES POUR IMMENSE TRADE VOLUME THROUGH ITS PORTALS

Location at Navigation Head of Mississippi River Big
Factor in Progress—Big Outlay for Schools, Parks,
Sewer and Lighting System Voted

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—From a city with a reputation for conservatism and with a record of but gradual development, St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota, has crossed the threshold of a great era of certain and impressive progress, watched with interest by all the metropolitan areas of the northwest.

Five years ago St. Paul's population was officially inventoried at approximately 234,000. A careful analysis of building and school figures now places its number at nearly 300,000, and with the new Ford motor assembling plant in full operation some time before the end of the summer, even this mark, it is expected, will be passed.

River Barges to Aid Traffic

Plans Under Consideration
Would Mean Trade Boom

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—Should the plans now under consideration for Mississippi River barge transportation be successfully worked out by the Government engineers in collaboration with W. B. Mayo, chief engineer of the Ford Motor Company, and other Ford officials, they will add approximately 60,000 square miles and 2,000,000 population to the northwest trade territory, according to L. H. Brittin, chief industrial engineer of the Greater St. Paul Committee.

"These figures are more or less arbitrary of course," said Mr. Brittin, "but result from a thorough study of the field and its potential capacity for development. They embrace inland territory that will be reached by truck from the river towns to which shipment is made."

An organization of shippers in river towns, known as the Upper Mississippi River Transportation Committee, has been formed for the purpose of establishing a fleet of barges that will handle the alone the enormous tonnage to be produced at the new Ford plant, but the business of other manufacturing plants between St. Paul and St. Louis.

Six-Foot Channel Plan

When the Ford Motor Company located its new industry here, the chief of engineers of the United States Army wrote a letter to the officials of that company stating that a six-foot channel would be maintained in the Mississippi River between St. Louis and Lake Pepin. Between Lake Pepin and St. Paul, a distance of 46 miles, there is a five-foot channel which is considered sufficient to meet the needs of any fleet of light draft tow boats and barges.

The type of craft that will "fit" the river is now being worked out by a St. Louis firm, based on information given them by engineers in charge of the work.

"The opening of the Ford plant here is the greatest encouragement given to river navigation in the northwest during the past 30 years," declares Asa G. Briggs, president of the St. Paul Association of Public and Business Affairs. "Heretofore river activities have consisted largely of periodical passing of resolutions favoring the extension of river improvements and blaming the lack of commercial navigation on the condition and the character of the stream. The Government has spent approximately \$35,000,000 in the improvement of 700 miles of the upper river between St. Paul and St. Louis, despite which, and despite the resolutions, no commercial river transportation has materialized."

Port Facilities

Now comes a new force in the campaign for a navigable river—the Ford Motor Company, which has already constructed, in connection with its new plant, a river terminal costing \$250,000. The City of St. Paul completed the construction of a municipal dock six years ago—a dock that is 800 feet long and completely equipped for business.

"The two chief factors that brought

Aided Agriculture's Recovery

St. Paul is the headquarters of all the co-operative associations, including the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, that have done so much to restore agriculture in this State to normalcy. It boasts one of the largest agricultural and industrial exhibits in the world in the Minnesota State Fair.

It is headquarters for the biggest of the many lumber companies that have grown up with the region; on its limits, and other 25 miles will be paved this year. Since 1923 the country has paved 50 miles of road leading into the city, and will add another 20 miles during the coming summer.

Municipal Improvements

A \$1,500,000 sewer project is now under way, to serve one-eighth of the entire area of St. Paul, which, added to \$5,000,000 worth of sewers previously laid makes its system nearly complete. Plans already are formulated for the early installation of a complete electric lighting system for streets.

Under its zoning plan, the city has so protected its homes against the encroachments of industry as to greatly encourage home building and home owning. The city owns its \$300,000 water department and equipment, including one of the largest filtration plants ever built.

It is the home of several colleges, no less than 10 of widely varying purposes and types being available, while its rapidly developing public school system has taken high rank.

Among City's Leaders

Nor is St. Paul lacking interesting personalities. It has furnished two presidents to the American Bar Association—C. A. Severance and Frank B. Kellogg, now the United States Secretary of State. It has given a member to the United States Supreme Court in Pierce Butler, Associate Justice. It has developed a number of well-known writers, such as F. Scott Fitzgerald, Grace Blair Flanner, Thomas Boyd, Charles Macomb Flannery and others.

A year ago it produced the western amateur golf champion in the person of Harrison R. Johnston. It has turned out champion skaters in many other branches of clean sports. Outstanding in St. Paul's development has been its industrial progress. Facts prepared by the Bureau of Municipal Research for The Chris-

Railroad Building Cycle Notable in History of St. Paul's Growth to Trading Center

SURVEY OF 10,000 LAKES PLANNED IN MINNESOTA

Students of Agriculture to Perform Big Task as Summer Project Work

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—Students of the Minnesota State School of Agriculture are to survey Minnesota's "10,000 lakes"—or, more properly speaking, Minnesota's 11,000 lakes—as part of their regular summer project work.

Announcement to this effect has been made by Dr. D. D. Mayne representing the school, who states that the work, which will probably not be completed before the summer of 1927, will begin early in June. Such a thorough survey is to be undertaken when it is complete the State and the Ten Thousand Lakes Association will have the fullest information and it is predicted by Dr. Mayne that many lakes, of which now there is no formal record, will be found by the students.

Full Listing of Data
"The questions to be answered," said H. C. Hotelling, executive secretary of the Ten Thousand Lakes Association, "are in regard to the lake, according to county, township and legal description; its size in square miles; if a large body of water, and in acres, if a small body of water; the extreme length and width of the lake, and its extreme depth."

Mr. Hotelling adds that the students also will be required to give information regarding the character of the bottom of the lakes, telling whether they are weedy, sandy or mud bottomed. Facts concerning the shore line, showing them to be timbered or fit for bathing purposes will likewise be asked.

General information, including the kind and extent of fish to be found in each body of water, and suggestions as to the appropriateness of the names employed, is called for in the survey. If the student believes that the name of a lake should be changed, he will be asked to give his reasons.

Preparing for Assignment
Dr. Mayne declares that in some of the counties the work will be completed during the coming summer, but that in the extreme northern part of the State, where the lakes are surrounded by wilderness, many of them having no names, more time will be required. Only students who live in the vicinity of lakes will be called upon to make surveys.

"The college is doing everything possible to prepare for this unique assignment," said Dr. Mayne. "Maps will be provided showing the lakes in each township, giving the elevations of the water level and other information. Some parts of Minnesota are not covered by authentic maps and through the survey that is now contemplated the State will have a check on the maps it now has in its possession, as the students will be called on to draw township maps of the territory they cover, showing the location and the peculiarities of the lakes they survey."

FISH AND GAME REFUGE BILL
ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special)—Minnesota is the first State to pass an enabling act granting to the Federal Government the right to acquire land and water areas necessary to the establishment of the upper Mississippi wild-life and fish refuge as a national preserve. The bill has just been passed by the branches of the Legislature.

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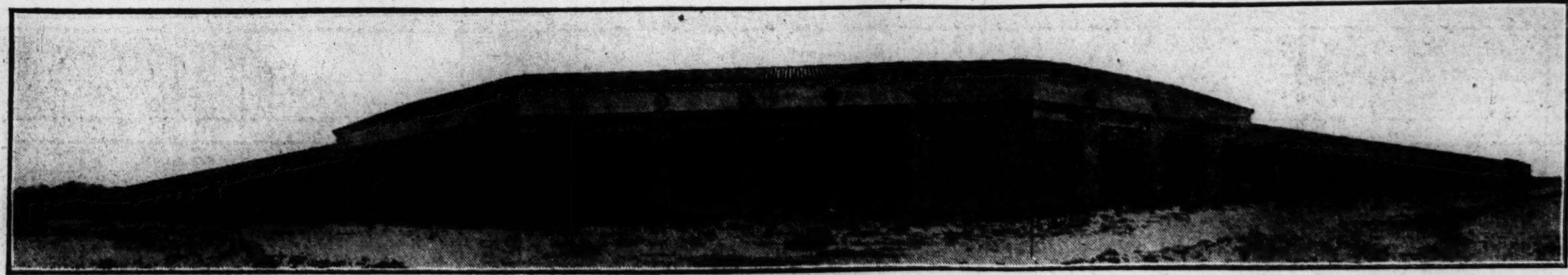
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ST. PAUL ENTERING NEW ERA OF IMPRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT IN INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

(Continued From Page 17)

tion Science Monitor, showing progress up to the time of the seventy-first anniversary of its incorporation as a city, marked this month, indicate that with the coming of Henry Ford's new plant the city is entering its fifth cycle of industrial growth.

This cycle is designated as industrial decentralization, and follows in order the four cycles of the city's earlier development, namely, (1) river transportation, (2) railroads, (3) utilization of natural resources, and (4) specialized industry.

Statistics furnished by the bureau and elaborations supplied by R. E. Hilton, general secretary of the St. Paul Association, offer interesting evidence of St. Paul's growth, and trace its development from the day when St. Paul was founded at the head of navigation on the Mississippi River, because water transportation was then the only kind available in the northwest.

"The growth of the majority of the larger communities of the United States may be credited primarily to natural locations," said Mr. Hilton, "which essentially means a favorable situation as regards the distribution of merchandise to a considerable territory, and ability to receive that merchandise efficiently, which in the period that a majority of our communities were founded, meant a means for water travel."

Development in Railroad Era
Attention is called by Mr. Hilton to the fact that around the railroad era much of St. Paul's most interesting tradition is written.

The railroad-building period, which was so largely responsible for the development of the eastern half of the United States in the first part of the last century, and of the western half in the last part, materially increased the importance and facilities of the economic centers already located on waterways," said Mr. Hilton. "These communities, as the source of traffic already established, were the points on which railroad development naturally centered."

In St. Paul's case, as shown by the research bureau's study, a considerable trading center was built up through distribution of merchandise to the northwest territory, and when the time came to build railroads, St. Paul, as the chief distributing point of the northwest, was the logical starting point of rail construction. And, as the railroads were built and the trade territory of the Dakotas,

Montana and the Pacific coast was opened up, St. Paul became the great jobbing center of the northwest.

"Thus," said Mr. Hilton, commenting on the report, "the development of the consuming power of the northwest naturally biased the way for the third cycle in St. Paul's development—the utilization of natural resources. Under this head might be named three sub-cycles, namely, live stock, lumber and grain."

Expansion of Resources
Further study of St. Paul's growth reveals that with the primary distributing centers located because of general trade territory to be served, and transportation facilities available, a large development came as a result of the use and expansion of the natural resources of the country.

Coal was responsible for the building up of industrial cities of Pennsylvania, the bureau points out, just as the pine forests of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota contributed to the larger cities of that territory and to the support of the smaller ones, while the turning of the plow on the prairies of the middle west made the Mississippi valley the flour production center of the United States, with similar development occurring through the natural resources of all the sections of the country.

Live stock, lumber and grain represent the milestones in St. Paul's growth during the third cycle of its development, and they are still major factors in its importance, as the big stockyards at South St. Paul and the headquarters of the Weyerhaeuser and other lumber interests testify.

Industry Becomes Specialized
The bureau finds that "as various communities, because of the existence or availability of natural resources and transportation facilities, were the points of manufacture into finished or semi-finished products, these same centers found themselves with men particularly experienced in the character of this work, and as industries became specialized, labor became specialized and consequently various communities found themselves with a specialized labor market which proved a great factor in their industrial development. St. Paul was one of these communities."

Elaborating on this point, Mr. Hilton declared: "Coincident with the industrial development of the country has come the development of

large industrial institutions employing many thousands of men. In some lines it is evident that the 'peak' has been reached as regards efficiency in production, cost of living which increases at least somewhat in proportion to a city's size, and other factors which enter into the efficient manufacturing and distribution. Thus we have today the beginning of a move toward decentralization which will take from the community which is perhaps already too large and give to the smaller community, but this change must and always will be in line with economic efficiency."

In 1908, the value of St. Paul's industrial production, according to the official census of manufacturers, was \$55,990,000. During the succeeding five years this amount was raised to \$68,682,000, and in 1919 it had reached \$149,638,000.

Shoe and Leather Center
Included in the census is the interesting record of St. Paul's production of boots, shoes and all other leather goods—a record that the bureau says proves it to be the leading shoe center of the northwest, and one of the most important leather goods markets of the middle west. The value of boots and shoes produced in St. Paul in 1909 was \$4,265,000, while in 1919 it was \$7,777,000. The value of all other leather goods in 1909 was \$797,000. In 1914 it had gone only to \$849,000, but by 1919 it had increased to \$5,067,000.

The 1924 census will not be completed for about six months, but that it will reveal a substantial increase over the last available records, is the opinion of Carl P. Herbert, director of the research bureau.

Information collected by the bureau shows that, including the \$10,000,000 Ford plant, which was added to the tax rolls of the city last year, the assessed valuation on St. Paul's real property is \$133,301,572, or an increase of nearly \$18,000,000 during the last two years.

The assessed valuation on personal property totals \$37,689,538, a gain of nearly \$4,000,000, while the total of \$85,039,135, representing money and credits is an increase of about \$2,000,000. The aggregate of increase on all these classes of property is \$23,677,502.

In 1922, a \$5,000,000 school bond was voted.

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FORD ASSEMBLING PLANT AT ST. PAUL PROVES BOON TO NORTHWEST INDUSTRY

(Continued From Page 17)

connection with the manufacturing building, which is located on a bank about 100 feet above the river, the company has built a model river freight terminal at the river's edge at a cost of about \$250,000. This terminal is connected with the main building by a system of tunnels and elevator shafts. The combined length of the tunnels is 1400 feet. The depth of the shaft is 110 feet. In addition to these transportation tunnels there is a system of electric cable tunnels running under the plant at about the same level, having a combined length of about 2000 feet. Some 50 carloads of material have gone into this part of the work.

In excavating for the tail race and the turning basin for the river freight terminal, 217,000 cubic yards of material was pumped out of the obstructed river channel. In excavating for the connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, which serves the plant

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with a one and one-half mile spur, 250,000 cubic yards of material was moved by steam shovel and used to fill in the low areas of the Ford property.

"The St. Paul Ford plant is a typical example of a decentralized American industry establishing a great branch manufacturing unit in one of the principal trade gateways of the west, employing local labor and local resources to meet the demands of the particular trade territory," said Arthur E. Nelson, Mayor of St. Paul, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It is a practical demonstration of the solution, through decentralization, of the evils of congestion in the centralized industrial centers of the east, and it is an example which will, I am certain, be generally followed by other national industries during the next ten years."

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grocer. If he cannot furnish this bread send us the name of the leading baker in your city.

A folder containing recipes for dainty sandwiches will be sent you upon request

Old-Fashioned Millers, Inc.

Sole Manufacturers
Saint Paul, Minnesota

Enright's
"all o' the wheat"
Flour

A National Institution From Coast to Coast

Browning King & Co.

Established 102 Years

A Better Store for the Bigger St. Paul

Our congratulations are extended to St. Paul and the Ford Motor Co. upon the selection of this city as a site for the new Ford plant.

Our faith in the future of St. Paul was first shown many decades ago when we established here number seven of the Browning King stores, which today number twenty-four and extend from coast to coast.

We have made very extensive alterations in our store in order to provide the best possible service for what we feel is going to be a much bigger St. Paul.

Robert at 6th Street
ST. PAUL

TWENTY-FOUR STORES FROM COAST TO COAST

Playland of Lakes Near Twin Cities Is Great Sports Center Throughout the Year

LAKES ATTRACT TOURIST THROUGH INTO MINNESOTA

575 Bodies of Water Within 50 Miles of St. Paul and Minneapolis Pictured

By H. C. HOTALING

Executive Secretary, 10,000 Lakes Association

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—Those who are supposed to be intimately familiar with Minnesota's great natural resources—its lakes and its woods—are strangely unfamiliar with their real magnitude. Each day they appear to unfold new beauties. New places are being revealed to us. Lakes we did not know existed are suddenly coming into view.

A great industrial center has developed in the Twin Cities during the past few years. Factories are everywhere. More are coming. The smoke of industry dims the light of the sun. Tens of thousands of laboring men are producing the world's goods.

And yet, within a radius of fifty miles of St. Paul and Minneapolis, where is to be found the center of this industrial hive, there are, by actual count, no less than 575 lakes.

Six Not Even Named

There are more than 30 lakes in Ramsey County, 24 per cent of which is the City of St. Paul. In Hennepin County, embracing Minneapolis, there are more than 70 lakes. Washington County, situated about 20 miles from St. Paul, has 53 lakes. Six of them haven't even been named.

That there are lakes in Minnesota of which there is no record, there can be no doubt. Some of them are even inaccessible as yet.

Resort owners are preparing for the heaviest tourist business in the history of the State. New resorts are being built. The older ones are increasing their capacity. Everybody realizes that business generally is getting better and that there will be more money spent in 1923 than in any one of the preceding years.

It is my belief that the tourist business in Minnesota in 1923 will exceed that of 1921 when more than \$40,000,000 was spent here by visitors. It is likewise my belief that the amount of tourist business this State gets—or the amount of business that any state gets for that matter—will be determined entirely by the amount of actual effort that is put forth to obtain it.

Look for 1923 "Eclipse"

Selling a summer playground is just like selling anything else. No matter how good the product, it will not sell of its own accord. It is necessary that someone go out and get the business. There is no reason why Minnesota should not enjoy the tourist trade in summer that Florida and California enjoy in the winter. Both of these states have been built up almost entirely on advertising. A careful analysis of the conditions that induce tourists to go south or to Southern California for the winter will show that the right kind of advertising will get them to come to Minnesota for the summer.

From inquiries that have come to us from every state in the Union and from many foreign countries as well, we are convinced that the 1923 tourist trade will eclipse that of all other years.

WEEK-DAY BIBLE STUDY AT ST. PAUL EXTENDED

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—Due to the success of week-day Bible instruction inaugurated last year in the Longfellow grade school, similar work has been given to the pupils in the Murray and Hancock schools. Only those children whose parents give permission to take the course are allowed to join the classes.

Miss Edith Taylor, principal of the Hancock School, declared that parents who do not ordinarily attend church express themselves as eager for their children to receive Bible instruction. Nearly 75 per cent of the fourth, fifth and sixth grade pupils in her school have requested permission with their parents' consent to join. Miss Taylor said, "The Bible class work counts on the pupils' English study, so that no time is lost in school work."

To CHICAGO

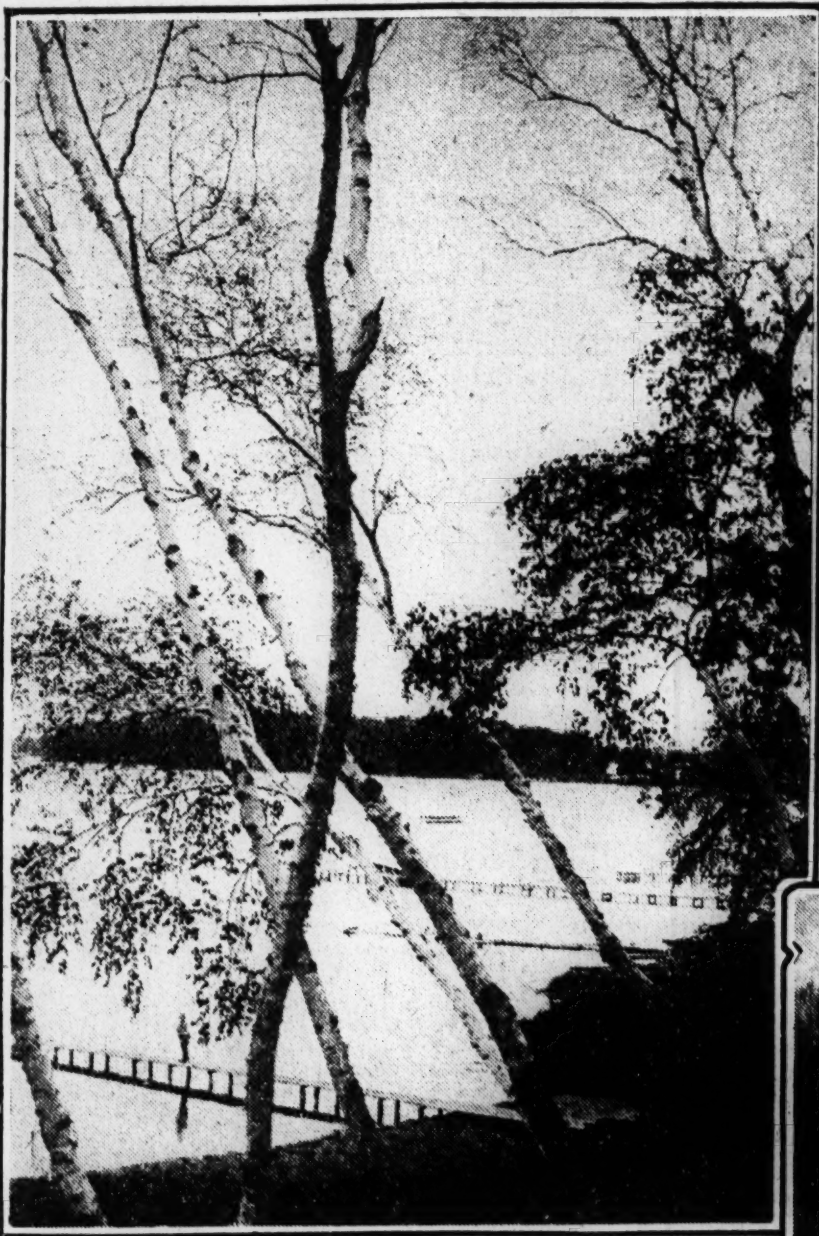
Wonderful Meals on
The Legionnaire
A Deluxe Overnight Train

Lv. Minneapolis 7:40 p.m.
Lv. St. Paul . . . 8:15 p.m.

On the Legionnaire the traveler is made to feel at home. Meals famous for their excellence served in spick-and-span, spacious dining cars. The very comfort of observation lounge car or roomy club car invites you. A spirit of friendliness always prevails. Journeys never seem long on this "friendly line."

For tickets, reservations, write
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222 Second Ave., S., Minneapolis
P. K. PULTE, C.P.A.
4th and Robert Streets, St. Paul

The CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN



Left: One of Minnesota's Beauty Spots. The More Than 7000 Clear-Water Lakes—A Remarkable Feature of This State—Vary in Size From a Few Acres Up to Great Expanses Like Leech, Red, Millelacs, Cass, Vermilion, and Others. Some Covering Hundreds of Square Miles. Many, Especially in the Western Part, Have No Outlet.
Right: Norway Pine in the Minnesota National Park at Cass Lake. The State Still Has Hundreds of Thousands of Acres of Coniferous Forests.
Below: United States Forest Ranger "Riding His Beast" on Lake Inland.

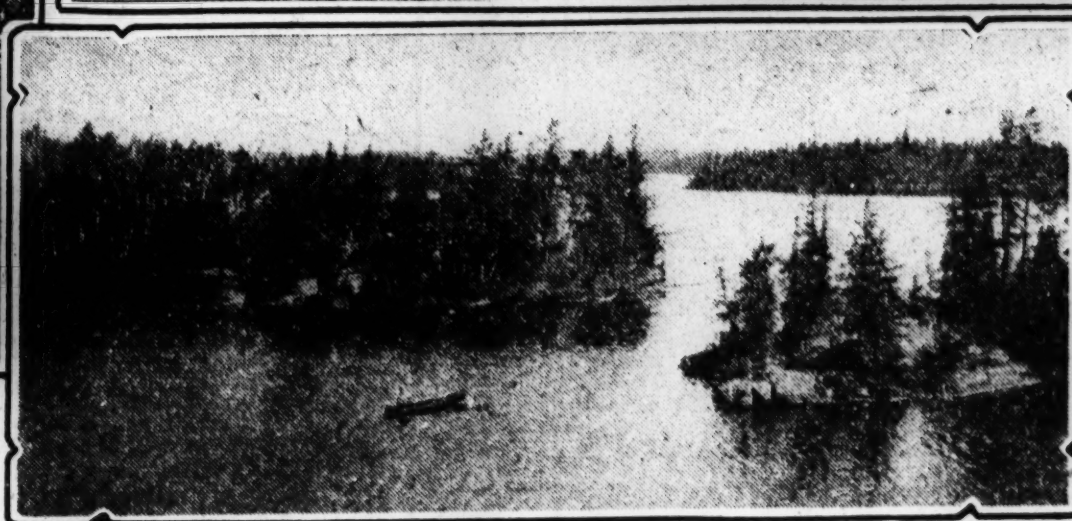
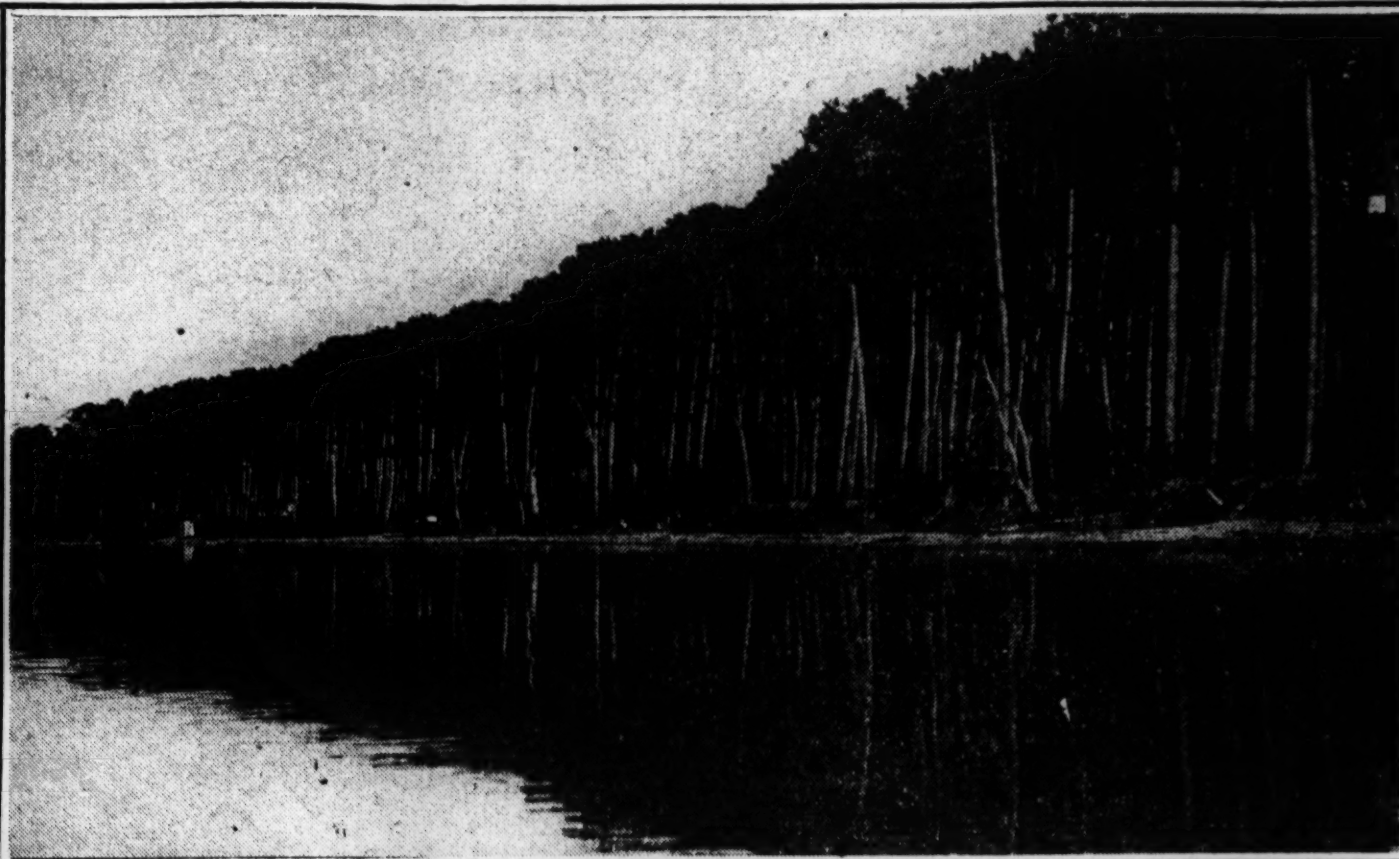


Photo by Courtesy of United States Forest Service

Country Neighborliness Experiment Is Success

Women in Blue Earth County Find Many Opportunities for Co-operation—Clubs and Societies Unite in Community Improvement

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—Blue Earth County, southern Minnesota, has undertaken an experiment in neighborliness. This idea, new to Minnesota at least, was proposed and started by Miss Eva Blair, who came to the northwest from the east about a year ago to take charge of the general home demonstration work of the State in four counties—Blue Earth, Brown, Fairbault and Lyon.

Through various projects included in the state's home demonstration course, the women of Blue Earth County conceived the notion that there was a real need of widening the opportunities embodied in work together, not only to other women but to the community as a whole.

Specifically, under the plan that was then developed, four units of the Parent-Teachers Association at New Ulm, which had been doing public work, each in its own way, joined forces in providing play equipment for one of the city parks.

At Sleepy Eye the various civic groups united their efforts and cen-

tered their attention on the town's tourist park. At Colden the clubs and societies collaborated in getting playground equipment for the new school. Hanska went in for social development and educational advancement.

This adventure in neighborliness is promoting a better understanding in everyday relations and a widening and deepening of friendships. Co-operation and desire to improve had an important result. At the time the farm bureau was organized, women were not admitted to membership. The bureau did not exist long.

Lately it was reorganized with women eligible. The bureau now holds all-day meetings, concluding with a program of entertainment. As the result of these programs,

talent is being developed in the various communities. The people in Blue Earth County are thoroughly interested in the work, and adjoining counties are showing a desire to become neighborly.

CINERARIA SHOW WELL ATTENDED

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—Approximately 20,000 persons attended a recent cineraria show held under auspices of the Department of Parks, according to George L. Nason, superintendent of parks.

Cineraria, noted for the color and variety of its blossoms, formed the basis of the exhibit. Other flowers shown were primroses, tulips, lilacs, crocuses, azaleas, chikanthus, bleeding hearts, lilies, hyacinths and lilyhocks.

JUNE WINTER SPORTS TO BE FEATURE OF KIWANIS PROGRAM

5000 Delegates Are Expected at St. Paul for International Convention

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—A winter sports carnival in June, on the day after the calendar has announced the arrival of summer, will be one of the major events of the Kiwanis international convention to be held here.

From the Municipal Auditorium, where all the convention sessions are to be held and which will be dressed to represent a Minnesota pine forest, the delegates will be driven to the Minneapolis Arena, where the St. Paul and Duluth

league teams will meet in a hockey match. Following the game there will be general participation in skating and other winter sports. Word is being sent to all Kiwanis clubs throughout the United States that delegates to the convention should bring their skates.

The colorful "President's Ball," it is announced at convention headquarters, which have recently been opened, in all probability will be held in the concourse of the new union station.

It is predicted that there will be at least 10,000 visitors in the city for the convention, including about 5000 delegates.

Field Schlick Co.
Established 1816
SAINT PAUL

New Spring Coats

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In many becoming styles and fine materials.

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Upwards

The Saint Paul in St. Paul, Minnesota

Every room has private bath. Cuisine of high endeavor. Complete in hotel service.

CONDUCTED UPON PRINCIPLES
ROTH HOTEL CO.



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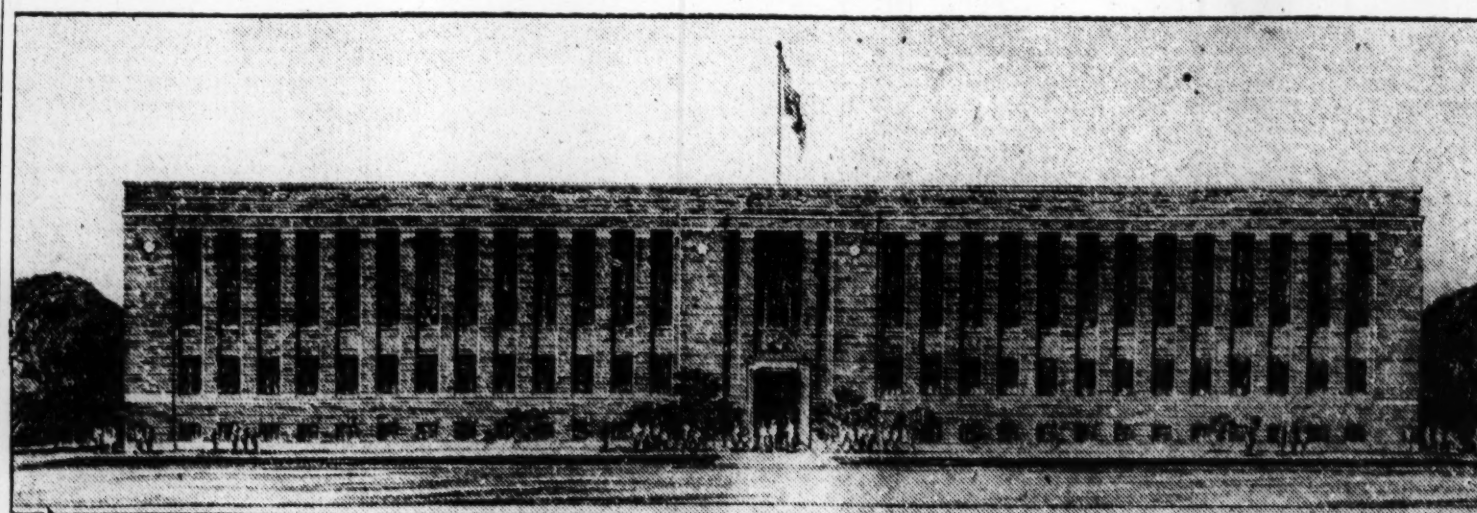
The Ten Thousand Lakes Are Calling You!

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Operating under direction Minnesota Land & Lakes Attractions Board

MORE FAITH IN ST. PAUL'S FUTURE



Our New Service Building to be erected at Rice and Atwater Streets to care for our rapidly increasing business.

Gas Customers Feb. 1, 1925 60,841

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"Better Service Every Day"

"ST. PAUL'S GAS AND ELECTRIC CO."

ST. PAUL—MINNESOTA

Saint Paul Minnesota

The Gateway to
"The Bread Basket
of the World"

"The Heart of
Specialized and
Decentralized
Industry in the
Northwest"

Where the
Land of
Ten
Thousand
Lakes Begins

Here
You Will Find
Business
Opportunities



REALTY BOARD SAVES BIG SUM

System of Re-Appraisals Paves Way for Many Public Improvements

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—Recent successful negotiations for the purchase of property for park purposes by the Department of Parks, Playgrounds and Public Buildings, in which nearly \$300,000 less than the original estimate was paid, has emphasized the value of the system of real estate appraisals in vogue in St. Paul.

The city employs the St. Paul Real Estate Board to place a valuation on all property purchased. The court accepts such valuation as expert and competent, and in this way many expensive court actions have been avoided, officials point out.

The latest demonstration of the plan was that involving purchase of the property which is to be known as Highland Park. The original estimate of the land was placed at \$750,000. The real estate board was called in to appraise it, and the board cut the figure down to \$460,000.

Only two owners out of the 130 interested in the transfer have stated that they will carry their cases to court.

"Whenever it becomes noised around that a public agency is in the market for land it is immediately put to the trouble and expense of valuation contests," said Mayor Arthur E. Nelson, commenting on the present case. "Engagement of the real estate board in all cases where property is to be bought has meant an enormous saving to the city and considerably more confidence in the real value of the property we are buying."

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Seat Covers, Side Curtains, Auto

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Between Smith and Pleasant Aves.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Revival of Water Transportation Advocated for Northwest by Mayor of St. Paul

Elaborate Plans Being Made for Norse Immigration Fete

Twin Cities Expect to Extend Hospitality to 300,000 Visitors—Centennial Officially Recognized by Norway, Canada, and United States

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—St. Paul is making preparations to extend hospitality to 300,000 persons, chiefly of Norwegian descent, who are expected to gather in the Twin Cities June 6 to 9 to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Norse immigration.

The United States, Canada and Norway have officially recognized the event as one of international scope. The last to put the stamp of its official approval upon the activity is Canada, which has recently set aside \$50,000 to be used for exhibition purposes. Canadian officials are eager to picture the part taken in the growth and development of their country by the Norse settlers, and to show centennial visitors the resources and the opportunities of their homeland.

That several hundred thousand visitors will attend the celebration is announced on the basis of information compiled by railroad and Government officials and now in the hands of E. G. Quamme, chairman of the finance committee. The United States Government is aiding in making the centennial widely known.

Centennial Stamps
Congress has authorized the issuance and sale of a special centennial stamp, which will go on sale within the next few weeks. The Philadelphia mint now has an order for 40,000 souvenir medals.

President Coolidge has promised to attend, accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge, on condition that affairs of state do not interfere. They have been invited to be the house guests of Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, and Mrs. Kellogg, who maintain a home here. Arrangements have been made for the President to speak Monday, June 8.

Among the many other representatives of American officialdom who have said they would be present are Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, Peter Norbeck (R.), Senator from South Dakota, Henrik Shipstead (F. L.), Senator from Minnesota, all of Norse ancestry, and about a dozen members of the National House of Representatives.

Governors of six states have accepted invitations to be present on "Governors' Night." They are: Theodore Christianson, Minnesota; J. J. Blaine, Wisconsin; Carl Gun- derson, South Dakota; J. E. Erickson, Montana; A. G. Sorlie, North Dakota, and H. L. Whitfield, Mississippi.

Norwegian Officials
Norway will be represented by several Government officials, including H. H. Bryhn, Norwegian Minister to the United States, several members of Norway's Cabinet and Storting, and Bishop Lund, head of the state church.

As appreciation of music and prowess in athletic contests have ever characterized the Norwegians, it is to be expected that music and athletics will have a prominent place on the program. A number of musical organizations, as well as individual artists of renown, have announced their intentions to attend. An academic choir of 50 mixed voices representing University of Oslo will begin its first American tour at the centennial.

Among the best known of the groups for whose entertainment arrangements have been made are the St. Olaf Lutheran Choir of 70 mixed voices, from St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.; the Augustana Choir from Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S. D.; the Luther College Concert Band of 75 pieces from Luther College, Iowa, and the band from Concordia College, Moorhead, Minn. Several Norwegian male choruses will participate.

Among the novelties to be included in the musical program will be a cantata, especially written for the occasion. The prize for the best text offered for the cantata has been awarded to S. O. Most of Rolling, Minn., and the prize for the best

musical setting for the text has been awarded to L. Rode Jacobsen of Chicago.

The athletic program will be varied and interesting, including a baseball game for teams representing a half dozen or more Norse-American colleges, a soccer game between Norse-American teams of Chicago and Minneapolis, and two track meets, one limited to Norse-Americans and the other an open meet in which, according to present plans, Paavo Nurmi, the "Flying Finn," William Ritola, J. W. Ray, Lloyd Hahn, and other middle-distance runners will participate. The athletic contests will be staged in the new \$750,000 stadium of the University of Minnesota.

The opening day of the celebration, Saturday, June 6, will be devoted to the convention sessions and programs arranged by the "Bygdelags." There are 32 such organizations, all national or international, consisting of immigrants and their descendants from the various "bygds," or counties of Norway.

The exhibits will cover a wide field, including both loan and competitive art exhibits of the work of Norwegian artists, antique furniture, household articles used in various periods of Norway's history and during the pioneer days in America, Norse costumes of past centuries, chinaware, etc. Industrial exhibits will also be featured. A special exhibit will be made by the Luther College Museum, which has specialized in objects connected with pioneer Norse settlers in this country.

A pageant, depicting the history of Norway and migrations from the earliest days of which they have record, will be staged. All indications point to fruition of the hopes and plans of the committee to make the Norse-American centennial "the greatest gathering in America in 1925."

NEW FORESTRY CAMP SCHEDULED FOR BOYS

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—The second boys' forestry camp in the United States will open on Cass Lake in the Minnesota National Forest about July 1, under supervision of W. T. Cogswell, state forester, and J. P. Wentling and D. A. Kribs of the University of Minnesota school of forestry.

The only boys' forestry camp to date is operated in Wisconsin by representatives of the New York Department of Forestry. According to Mr. Kribs the idea of the new camp will be to teach boys in their teens elementary forestry.

Canoe trips, woodcraft studies, experiments with the compass and excursions to the forestry department's nursery in the Itasca State Park will be some of the activities undertaken.

POWER PLANTS WARM RIVER; FISH STAY NORTH

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—When tests were made to ascertain the effect the Northern States Power Company and the St. Paul Gas Light Company plants had on the temperature of the Mississippi River water here, it was learned that the fish in the river had already investigated.

Between the two plants, which are located close together, the river, in the immediate neighborhood, is several degrees warmer than at other places. And having discovered this, the fish are taking advantage of it and passing their winters in St. Paul.

SCHOCH

Good Things to Eat
Broadway at 7th Cedar 260
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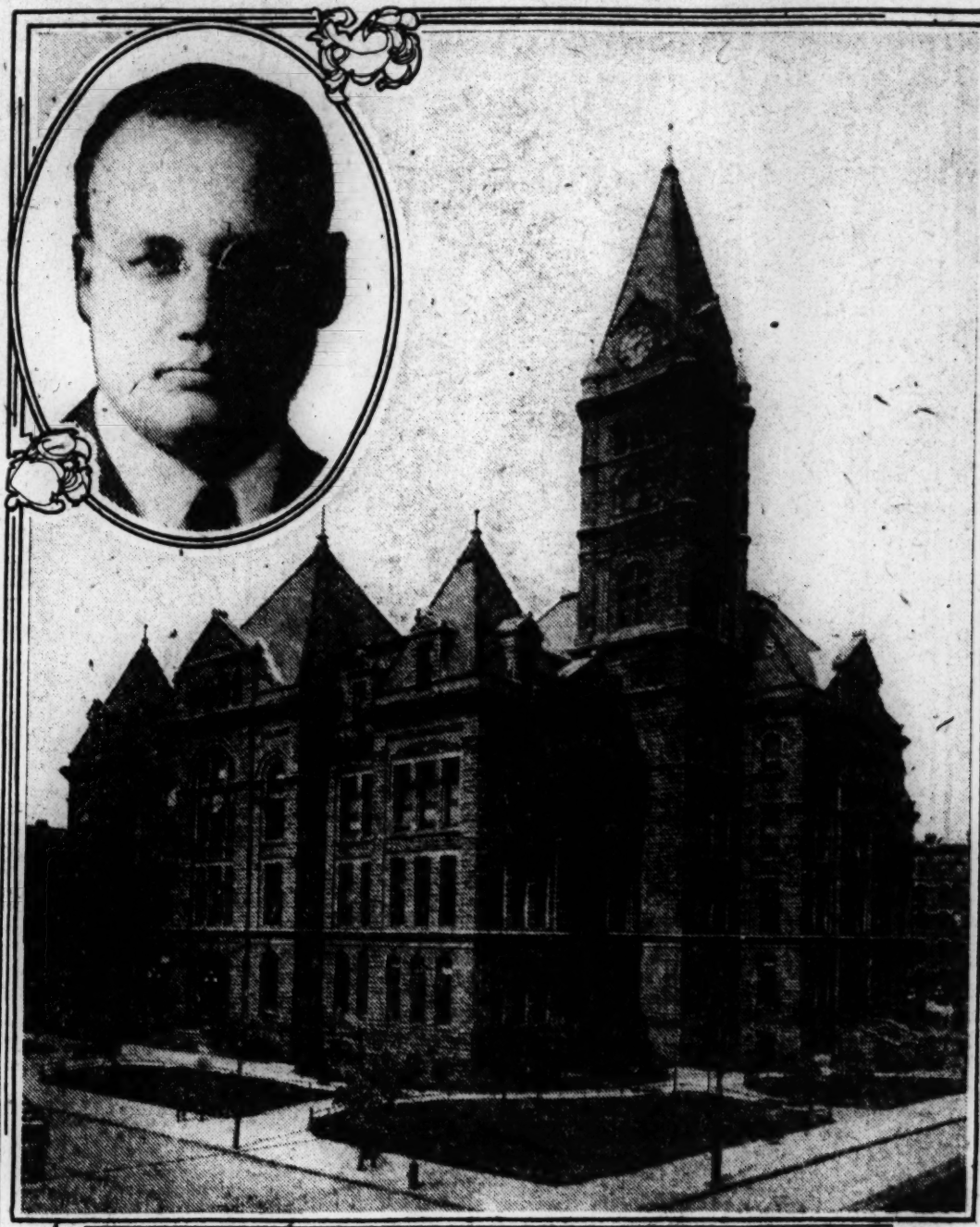
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Midway 5000
Saint Paul, Minnesota



Arthur E. Nelson, Mayor of St. Paul. The City Hall. It is Proposed to Erect a New Structure for the Municipal Office and Courthouse, as the Present Building is Held Inadequate to Growing Needs.

Industrial Era for Twin Cities to Speed Minnesota's Advance

(Continued From Page 17)
their families who will soon join our population. The 9,000,000 pounds that have been going to condensers will now go to the homes of our laborers, and a closer market will be found for the 34,000,000 pounds of milk converted annually in the Twin Cities into butter and cheese.

The products of Minnesota farms are shipped into eastern cities where they bring high prices; 80 per cent of the butter made here is sold in Chicago, Philadelphia and New York. With the building up in our own State of a large industrial section, higher prices can be paid the farmer because the cost of his product to the consumer will not have to carry the burden of freight rates into the east.

Of utmost importance to St. Paul and the territory to which it is contiguous is the possibility of the development of river transportation. Some years ago James J. Hill said that "nature indicates that the commerce of the middle west with the rest of the world should be carried in part by the Mississippi River. Here lies the most practical exit from our national transportation dilemma."

Truly the Mississippi River opens up a great highway for traffic even from St. Paul to New York or to San Francisco. In this country we have barely scratched the surface of possibilities surrounding water transportation. We have only touched the surface of industry here in the middle west where such an abundance of raw materials is at hand. The time has come for us to cease shipping the raw products to the east and the manufactured product back to

For MOVING, STORAGE, SHIPPING

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Fidelity Storage & Transfer Co.
Fireproof Warehouse with direct R. R. track
Estimates gladly made
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Federal Land Bank

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA
Capital Stock \$5,905,460.00
Surplus and Profits 1,290,644.00
For Safe, Sure and Satisfactory Investment
Buy Federal Land Bank Bonds



One of the sights of Saint Paul is The Emporium, a modern department store with 1000 employees, 10 acres of floor space and 65 departments. Whenever you come to Saint Paul come to The Emporium and take advantage of our many conveniences.

THE EMPORIUM

FASTEST GROWING STORE IN THE TWIN CITIES

Clean Press Sure to Win in End, Says Mr. Hotaling

"Play Up the Good, Keep Down the Other," Is Present-Day Need, He Says

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—Newspapers in the United States that have adopted a policy of "playing up" the best in life have found a growing number of readers, according to H. C. Hotaling, executive secretary of the National Editorial Association.

In announcing plans for the annual convention at Richmond, Va., in June, the secretary expresses the belief that cleaner news will come in for discussion at the proceedings, and that the publishers and editors will be petitioned to revive the day when newspapers molded public opinion more than they do today.

"As far as the metropolitan press is generally concerned," said Mr. Hotaling to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "there is, on the whole, a noticeable change, an advancement or uplift in the manner of handling crime and sensational news than has existed for years and years. Judging by the publicity that is still being given crime with wood type and scare heads, no material progress has been made that would in any way reflect credit upon the newspaper profession. One might be inclined to the belief that some lessons should be learned from the past."

Outstanding Example
He continued:

"The Christian Science Monitor is in itself an outstanding illustration of the fact that clean journalism is the journalism that not only succeeds best but will endure the longest. Any journalism worth while is that which builds character, not only in the editor himself, but in the constituency which he serves. A preponderance of criminal or sensational news creates feelings of discontent and dissatisfaction. "These in turn break down the moral fiber of the people, causing them to become still more careless in their habits and mode of life as well as in their respect for themselves or the laws enacted for their protection and safety. That journalism is always best which would uplift and aid humanity to seek new and higher levels. In the words of Dean Walter Williams, a past president of the National Editorial Association, 'the journalism which succeeds best—and should best deserve success—fears God and honors man.'"

"There are here and there individual papers, as represented by the Monitor, that have won for themselves nationwide prominence, also business and standing by playing up the best in life and relegating to smaller headings and smaller space, if mentioned at all, less agreeable subjects. These publications have

found that there is a growing constituency of the better class who are more interested in stories dealing with those things that are of a constructive nature and uplifting in character."

Convention Plans

Mr. Hotaling announces that the delegates to the National Editorial Association convention will assemble in Richmond on May 31, and that following the convention proper which is scheduled to end Wednesday, June 3, the delegates will be taken on a tour which will include a view of the historic Hanover Court House, Yellow Tavern battle field, homes of Henry Clay and Patrick Henry, ending with a lawn party on the campus of Randolph-Macon College at Ashland, Va.

There will be a trip to the "Crater," and other places of interest in Petersburg, and sight-seeing tours in Williamsburg, Jamestown, Yorktown, Newport News, Old Point, Hampton, Buckroe Beach, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Danville, Altavista, Lynchburg, Bedford, Roanoke, Lexington, Charlottesville, Monticello, Staunton, Harrisonburg, Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Fredericksburg, Mount Vernon, Alexandria, Fairfax Court House and Arlington. The tour of the publishers and editors will end Wednesday, June 17.

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Be Well Tailored—for \$34—from Your Choice of Our 100 Patterns. Other Good Values at \$28, \$40 and \$50.

Tailor Lee

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26 E. 7th St., Saint Paul, Minn.

ENGLISH CASTLE TO BE DUPLICATED

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—A building permit for the construction of a \$250,000 home has been issued in the name of Max L. Gofforids of Chicago and Kansas City.

According to Kenneth B. Worthen, local architect, the home will be a duplicate of the Compton Wyngate castle in Warwickshire, Eng. Mr. Worthen says it will be the largest residence in the northwest.

A Greater Opportunity

Is sought in Twin Cities by one who is expert in publicity, advertising and public relations. Wide experience. A record of work that shows results. Now employed. Ideas! Initiative!
Address Box S-45, The Christian Science Monitor, 413 Commerce Bldg., St. Paul, Minnesota



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To render an apparel service, always up to the high standards of progress which St. Paul is setting in other lines, is our constant desire.

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SAINT PAUL
AUTHENTIC SPRING SHOWING NOW COMPLETE

Established 1871

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A Store of Specialized Shops—St. Paul—QUALITY CORNER

Madelon Modes for Spring

Exclusively at Mannheimer's

Madelon Coats, \$49.50
Madelon Frocks, \$39.50

THE very best features of every season's mode are typified by Madelon frocks and coats. Forty-six of the country's leading stores are sponsoring Madelon styles, and through group buying are able to sell them at prices no single store could afford to set.

THE new Madelon coats and frocks for Spring, 1925, are here. Entirely new styles each month—for Madelon is always a bit ahead of the current modes! Their smart simplicity, their variety and their modest prices have made Madelon Modes the favorite of many well-dressed women.

THEY are a wise choice for Spring! In the Gown Shop and Coat Shop—

SECOND FLOOR

The HOME-LIKE SPIRIT



View of Commodore

AMONG THE BEST HOTELS IN THE WEST
COMMODORE
WESTERN AND HOLLY
ST. PAUL MINNESOTA

Partners of Wear

HUMMER OVERALL

MANSIZE WORK SHIRTS



Both Partners Are Always Doing Business in the Work-Wear Line

BOTH ARE MADE IN THE FACTORIES OF

FINCH, VAN SLYCK & McCONVILLE
SAINT PAUL MINN.

Civic and Educational Development Seen in Cultural Work Accomplished

INSTITUTE HAS LEADING PART IN COMMUNITY

Wide Variety of Activities Does Much for Big City—Benefits Shown

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—The desirability of making cultural advantages available to all, and their importance to the growth and soundness of a city's life, have been so emphatically demonstrated in this city that unprecedented development in this branch of social work is looked for in the near future by Dr. Arthur Sweeney, president of the St. Paul Institute.

The St. Paul Institute is regarded here as the only organization of its kind in the west engaged in such a wide variety of cultural activities. Its only parallel in the United States is the Brooklyn Institute, after which it was patterned.

"I am satisfied that even the people of St. Paul do not fully appreciate the value of the work being done by the institute, even though our subscribers have increased from 500 to 2700 within the past few years," said Dr. Sweeney to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

One Striking Example
Striking testimony to the cultural influence of the institute is to be found in the result of its sponsorship in this city of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, of which Henri Verbrughe is conductor.

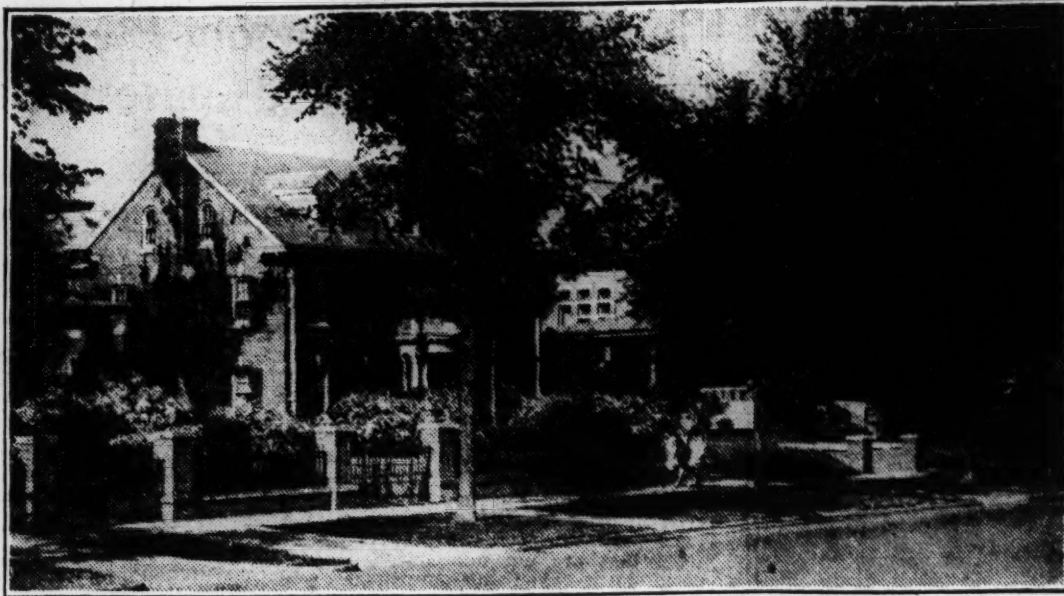
"It was not until the institute assumed this responsibility and induced George P. Lindsay to personally interest himself in the concert that the Minneapolis Symphony began to enjoy the measure of success in St. Paul to which its quality and standing in the country at large clearly entitle it," said Dr. Sweeney.

Mr. Lindsay, commenting on the successful season just drawing to a close, declares that the most gratifying thing in connection with it is the fact that a surprisingly large number of young people have developed a sincere interest in the best music.

"A few years ago the average business man felt conscious when he went to a symphony concert," said Mr. Lindsay. "He felt that he had to go because he was helping to support it with his money. Today he not only is glad and anxious to attend, but he takes his entire family with him. Furthermore, he talks music and has found a keen liking for it. We hear discussion everywhere, and a live interest has sprung up in the minds of our young men and women. This is most pleasing to me, and more than repays for the effort that has been expended."

The Institute's Record
For 17 years the St. Paul Institute has been conducting night classes in English, mathematics, social science, natural science, languages, business, standard banking and commercial law. During that time 20,000 have been graduated. At the present time there are 1300 enrolled.

"Ours is the only night school



View of Residences on Beautiful Summit Avenue.

giving credits that are accepted by the state university and colleges," said Dr. Sweeney. "Once upon a time we did not charge for instruction, but we found that whereas we had a big enrollment in the fall, by January the classes were almost entirely disappeared. When choosing between study and the 'movie,' there was no question but that the 'movie' would win in the great majority of cases when no investment was at stake. Today, however, our students are taking advantage of the money they have paid in, with the result that our average attendance over the year is now \$2 per cent."

"When one reckons the possible increase in the earning power of the 20,000 institute graduates, one begins to appreciate from a monetary standpoint alone the work we are doing. Supporting the average income was no more than \$5 a month per person, or \$60 per year. What an enormous advantage that would be! And \$5 a month is almost too low."

Other Club Activities
Other activities of the institute are many and varied. During the summer months hiking clubs are organized, and instructors are put in charge to develop interest in natural life.

Each Saturday morning, children up to the age of 12 years are invited to a story-telling hour, when tales are built up around some object—an arrow-head, a rock, a flower or some other nature study.

The institute sponsors community movies, when travel pictures, clean comedies and other reels are shown to those who might not otherwise have an opportunity to indulge.

Industrial exhibits are maintained by the institute, wherein St. Paul's manufactured products and its public utility activities are exploited for

the purpose of acquainting St. Paul's people with the character of certain basic lines of endeavor in St. Paul.

A natural history museum is supported by the institute. More than 40,000 specimens are on display there.

The Philharmonic orchestra—an organization of amateur musicians—was formed under the auspices of the institute in the fall of 1915. At that time the orchestra consisted of but three players—a violinist, a cornetist and a pianist. Today there is a membership of more than 50.

The institute also sponsors the Orpheus Club, a male chorus, composed of St. Paul business and professional men. The members give their time gratuitously.

Classes in "bread and butter" art are held four evenings each week. A series of 10 evening lectures, and a series of 12 afternoon lectures on travel and drama are held each season.

Among those on the evening lecture course during the last year have been Vilhjalmur Stefansson, explorer; Fred Clatworthy, expert color photographer, and Cosmo Hamilton, author and playwright.

"I have great hopes for the future of the St. Paul Institute and for its influence on our community life," said Dr. Sweeney. "Our aims are so entirely unselfish that their successful accomplishment is inevitable."

River Barges to Aid Traffic

(Continued From Page 17)

the Ford Motor Company to St. Paul were water power and river transportation," said Mr. Briggs. "Two years ago we were under-valuing both of these." Whenever St. Paul and Minneapolis took inventory of their assets for industrial development, neither water power nor river transportation was often considered. The high dam at St. Paul was built by the Government, as we all know, to move the head of river navigation from this city to Minneapolis—a move that was believed in those days to be of little consequence.

"Engineers are agreed that for a

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3038 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis

When you seek the best in furs you naturally turn to Ekholm's

Buy With Confidence

Victor Ekholm
Fine Art Furs
62 East Sixth, Saint Paul

city to become an important terminal for water borne commerce, it must be at or near the terminus of water transportation; that it must have flat land adjacent to the waterway for factory sites and terminals; that it must be the gateway to a region rich in freight production, and that it must be a railroad center. St. Paul is and has all these things, and in every other way is believed to meet requirements for carrying on a profitable and extensive river commerce."

"Port to port transportation is not today under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission," Mr. Brittin concluded. "The government barge service is operated on a rate basis of twenty per cent below the rail rate, with special rates for special commodities. Engineers and shippers I have taken this matter up with content that if this service can be extended to the upper Mississippi it will revolutionize the northwest's commerce and trade relations with the middle west."

FORESTRY OFFICERS STUDY PROSECUTIONS

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special)—Grover M. Conzet, state forester, announces that in connection with the school of instruction now being attended by rangers and patrolmen, special attention will be devoted to methods of prosecuting law violations.

Model trials and debates will be held and the field men will be assigned to make speeches on subjects given without previous notice, declared the forester.

Men who have been in the service since 1911, when the Forestry Department of Minnesota was organized, are attending the classes along with graduates from the University Farm School of Forestry.

Many Women NEED a FORD!
Let us take care of your needs. Call Riverview 3530 for appointment or demonstration in any model Ford.

Fordor \$731.68 Coupe \$586.08
Tudor 648.48 Touring 435.28
Delivered to your home.

W. S. Williams Motor Company
ROBERT A. CONCORD
Authorized Ford Dealers ST. PAUL, MINN.

Automobile Insurance
Workmen's Compensation Insurance
Fidelity and Surety Bonds
Thomas E. Bonde
Midway 9728 Cedar 9084
419-21 Commerce Building
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Cleanliness
THE New Smoothtop—a fast cooking domestic gas range—is easy to keep spark and spatter. There are no hard-to-clean spots where dust and dirt can accumulate. The top is as easily cleaned as a table top. The New Speed Burners that supply the 25% faster cooking heat are adequately protected against popping grease and "boiling over." The burners rarely require cleaning.

Just a few minutes a day will keep a New Smoothtop shiny bright. No polish required. The entire range is made of rust-resisting material throughout. The New Smoothtop 1925 models can be had in all-enamel finish—white and gray, semi-enamel and black japan.

LAMBERT & SIMPSON CO.
65 East 6th Street
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Violins
Our stock of these instruments is very exceptional and unexcelled by anything in the country.
A large variety of new and old violins is always on hand, ranging in price from twenty-five to one thousand dollars.
Our expert buyers are continually scouring this country and Europe in search of really good instruments.
If you are unable to inspect this stock, we suggest that you leave the selection to us. Tell us your wants, remit the price you wish to pay and we will ship you promptly the finest available instrument we have that conforms to your specification.
You are protected in this course by the Famous DYER GUARANTEE OF SATISFACTION under which we have done business in Saint Paul for more than fifty-five years.

W. J. DYER & BRO.
21-27 W. 5th Street, Saint Paul, Minn.
Established 1870

CONTRACTORS' CODE OF ETHICS IS DRAFTED FOR NORTHWEST

Preamble Asserts "Foundation of Construction Industry Is Confidence"—Maintenance of Fairness in Competition and Just Wage Scales Advocated

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—A code of ethics has been prepared by D. A. Daly, of this city, for the northwest branch of the Associated General Contractors of America. Mr. Daly is chairman of the committee on ethics.

The preamble asserts that "the foundation of the construction industry is confidence," and that "members must build their success on excellence of service, maintain high professional standards, combat unfair practices, encourage contracting efficiency, frown on improper risks and promote sound business methods generally."

The practice of furnishing plans or preliminary estimates of costs in competition with responsible architects or engineers is discounted. The code further admonishes that all competition to be wholesome and serve a useful purpose must be conducted in a way eminently fair to both contractors and owners. It discourages any combination whereby prices are fixed in favor of any particular interest, urges that contractors be guided by the highest ideals of honor and that all proposals submitted to members by subcontractors be treated as confidential.

Members are bidden to be fair to workers giving them just wages and suitable working conditions. They

are also urged to refrain from malicious criticism of competitors. The code concludes with the following paragraph: "That we consider our vocation worthy, and maintain such high professional standards of skill, integrity and responsibility at all times, that owners, architects and engineers will be convinced of the enhanced value of bids from and construction work by members of our association."

"Piggy Bib"
"Keeps them neat while they eat"
Waterproof, washes well, wears well.
Size No. 1, under 1 year 25 cents
Size No. 2, over 1 year

Piggy Bib Company
SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Automobile Insurance
Workmen's Compensation Insurance
Fidelity and Surety Bonds
Thomas E. Bonde
Midway 9728 Cedar 9084
419-21 Commerce Building
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

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Our stock of these instruments is very exceptional and unexcelled by anything in the country.
A large variety of new and old violins is always on hand, ranging in price from twenty-five to one thousand dollars.
Our expert buyers are continually scouring this country and Europe in search of really good instruments.
If you are unable to inspect this stock, we suggest that you leave the selection to us. Tell us your wants, remit the price you wish to pay and we will ship you promptly the finest available instrument we have that conforms to your specification.
You are protected in this course by the Famous DYER GUARANTEE OF SATISFACTION under which we have done business in Saint Paul for more than fifty-five years.

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21-27 W. 5th Street, Saint Paul, Minn.
Established 1870

STATE FARMING INCOME JUMPS

(Continued From Page 17)

acreage with greater intelligence—applying more and more the idea of diversification—and placing agriculture upon a safe, sound and conservative basis, says Mr. Holmberg.

"The increase in the number of

There was a substantial increase in corn, oats and tame hay. The tame hay came largely through the increased acreage of alfalfa and heavy increase in flax, with a decrease showing in rye, barley and potatoes. Taken together, I should say that diversification is at last taking hold in Minnesota, and the outlook generally is most encouraging."

The DILLE SHOP
A Shop for Women
Frocks, Lingerie and Novelties
New Location: Selby at Snelling, Next Door to Park Theatre
ST. PAUL, MINN.

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Specializing Repairing—Renovating—Dyeing—Re-weaving—Fireproof Storage
Out-of-Town Orders Solicited
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Fine Etchings, Mezzotints and Reproductions
Picture Frames Made to Order a Specialty
340 St. Peter Street
St. Paul, Minn.

Saint Paul Welcomes the Ford Industry
In the progress of American industrial development, greater efficiency is the keynote to even greater accomplishment.
Saint Paul, because of its natural resources; because of its splendid location and its railroads, is drawing the focus of business eyes the country over.

Already, great business organizations, including the Ford Automobile Industry, have recognized the possibilities which are presented in Saint Paul.
The Golden Rule joins in the spirit of extending the hand of welcome to these newly located business organizations.

The Golden Rule
Saint Paul's Largest Department Store

Town and Country Leather Blouse
a great windbreaker
An Ideal Garment for Golfing and All General Outdoor Wear.
Made of soft pliable leather that gives to every movement of the body.
It is cold and wind resisting and affords a distinctive and individual appearance
For Sale at the Leading Stores
GUITERMAN BROS. INC.
Saint Paul, U. S. A.

Violins
Our stock of these instruments is very exceptional and unexcelled by anything in the country.
A large variety of new and old violins is always on hand, ranging in price from twenty-five to one thousand dollars.
Our expert buyers are continually scouring this country and Europe in search of really good instruments.
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Specializing in Paper Mill Construction, Hydro Electric Installation and Steam Power Plants

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Phone—Dale 5100 633 Selby near Dale
"Our factory is one of the best in the city"
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STRUCTURAL AND CIVIL ENGINEERS
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UNITED ENGRAVINGS
"Just a Little Better in Every Way"

SALES—ALWAYS OPEN—SERVICE
Quality **Low Cost Small Upkeep**
SEDAN 1.0.0. \$225.00
MIDWAY COMPANY
1641-7 University Avenue, 1 Block West of Snelling
Nestor 1515 ST. PAUL, MINN. Nestor 1516

REALTORS
"Serving Every Need of the Community"
Property management department giving the best of service to non-resident owners.
ABBOTT MILLER CO.
317 COMMERCE BLDG., ST. PAUL, MINN.

Gordon Coats
GORDON & FERGUSON, Inc.
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Minnesota Sands May Form Basis for Ford Plant to Manufacture Plate Glass

STATE'S SAND ADAPTABLE TO GLASS MAKING

Ford Tests Show Silica Along Mississippi Has Industrial Value

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—Samples of plate glass based on Minnesota's silica sand, just received here from the testing laboratory of the Ford Motor Company, remove the last doubt, it is said, that the white sand outcropping along the Mississippi River can be used for glass making.

"I have a sample of the plate glass and it proves to be high grade," said George A. Thiel, of the department of geology and mineralogy of the University of Minnesota. "Ford's tests indicate the possibility of making glass from the sand in question, but undoubtedly cheap fuel would be required to work the deposits commercially."

Inasmuch as the Ford company has already made arrangements to install gas producer equipment, Col. L. H. Britton, representing the Greater St. Paul Committee, declares there no longer can be any question as to the intention of the Ford company to utilize the local resources in manufacturing the glass to be used in its local plant.

"That Mr. Ford should dispute the claim of glass manufacturers, who have held that Minnesota silica is useless, by making good glass out of it, is characteristic of his methods," said W. B. Stout of the Stout Metal Airplane Company, a by-product of the Ford Motor Company. "Two years ago all Mr. Ford's glass-making experts said glass could only be made one way."

"Mr. Ford said he wanted it made another way. He was told it was impossible. Mr. Ford thereupon engaged a new group of men who knew little about glass making and told them he wanted it made a certain way. It was done and it is being done his way in his Highland Park and River Rouge plants, Detroit."

CITY "GAS" SALE AWAITS PERMIT

Minneapolis Council and Hennepin County Start Price Investigation

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—Two moves to combat higher gasoline prices were launched here this week—one by the city of Minneapolis, the other by Hennepin County, in which Minneapolis is located.

O. J. Turner, alderman, presented to the Minneapolis City Council a resolution calling upon the city attorney to investigate and report whether the city of Minneapolis has authority, under its charter, to enter the gasoline business and sell at retail to the general public.

George H. Mallon, chairman of the Hennepin County Board of County Commissioners, introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, reading:

"The county commissioners hereby request the county attorney to make an investigation of the uniform increase in the price of gasoline by all companies engaged in its sale, for the purpose of determining whether such increase is the result of illegal agreements and combinations."

G. B. Bastie, alderman and chairman of the ways and means and finance committees of the Minneapolis City Council, also presented the gasoline situation to his committee, with a recommendation that a plan be worked out at once, in preparation for the city attorney's ruling, for the operation of retail sales deposits by the city.

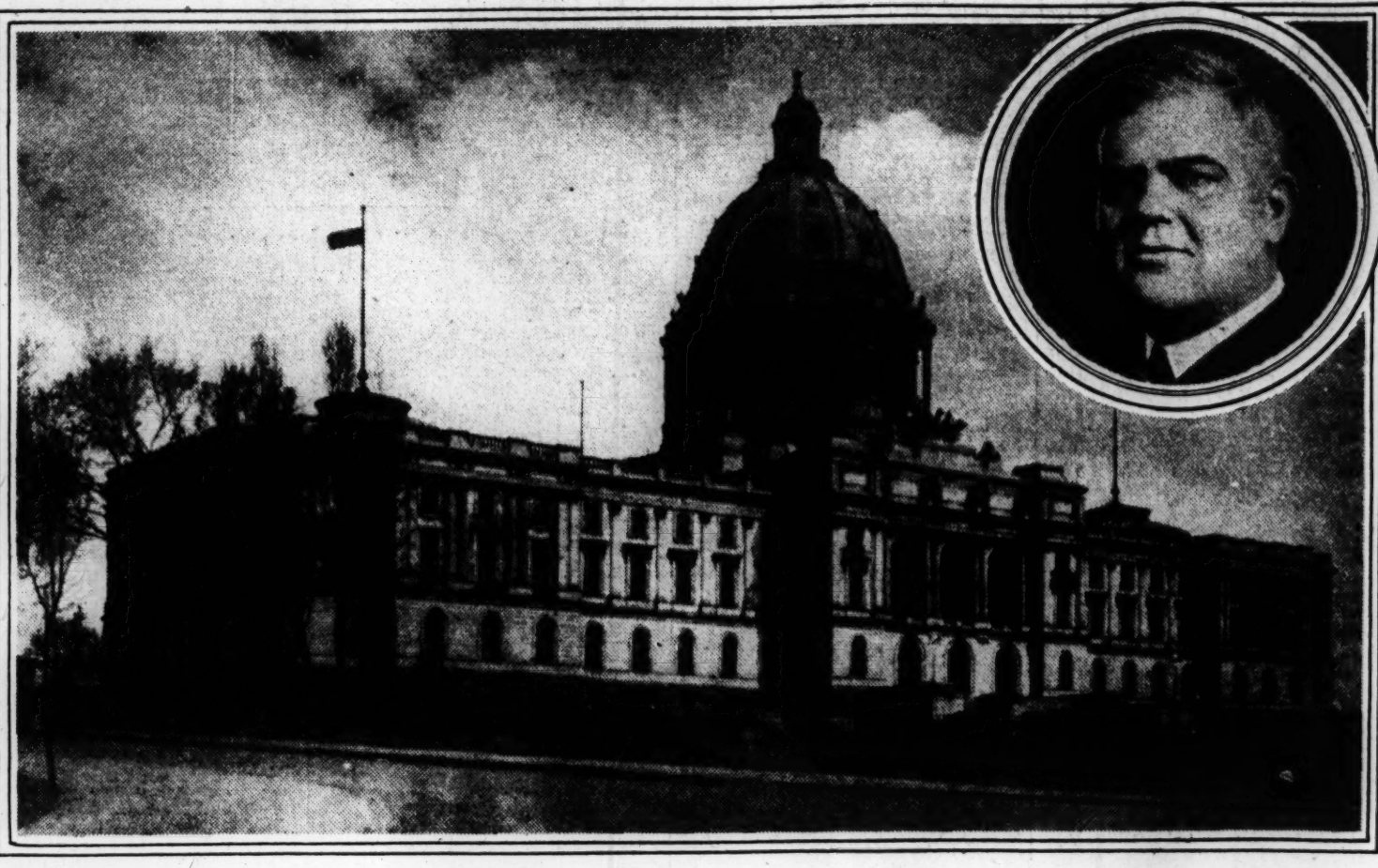
Mr. Bastie headed a committee which investigated gasoline prices in 1922 and again in 1924.

"I am convinced," he said, "that the city could market gasoline at a saving of 3 or 4 cents a gallon to the consumer."

"A few days ago the city of Minneapolis contracted for 400,000 gallons of gasoline for municipal use, at the refinery price plus 4 cents a gallon, for gasoline delivered in tank cars on a sidetrack here."

"By this contract the city will save about \$9,000, on the price which would have to be paid at tank wagon rates. I see no reason why a proportionate saving could not be made for the general public."

URGES FOREST PRESERVATION
ST. PAUL, Minn., March 18 (AP)—The right mental attitude—the belief that forestry can be practiced successfully and profitably—is what the United States needs more than anything else in its efforts to preserve the forests, declared Prof. J. H. Allison of the University of Minnesota, in an address at the State Rangers' School at University Farm Tuesday.



Minnesota State Capitol at St. Paul. Photograph From St. Paul Association. Gov. Theodore Christianson. Portrait by Lee Brothers, Minneapolis.

ROAD FUNDS PLEA MADE

Nonmandatory Clause for Trunk Highway Bonds Permits Delay

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—Use of the word "may" instead of "shall" in the constitutional amendment which provides for the care of the trunk highway system in this state has made it necessary for Minnesota's advocates of good roads to launch another campaign in favor of funds for highway maintenance. Linked with it are numerous skirmishes to keep the state highway department, which expends from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 annually, free of politics.

"Although the Legislature hesitates to authorize new bond issues for road purposes," said C. M. Babcock, state highway commissioner, "figures prove that unless there is a temporary advance of needed working capital, state highway funds this year and next will provide for only a small fraction of improvements compared with the average for past years under the new program. The construction fund will fall \$1,000,000 short of the amount necessary to match federal aid dollar for dollar, unless the present session provides relief."

Mr. Babcock, in an interview, explained that the original good roads move in Minnesota was to designate and transfer to the State a trunk highway system of 580 miles, one or more routes in which would serve every county seat and nearly all towns of more than 1000 population. They were to be maintained and improved with the receipts from a state tax on motor vehicles. The Legislature, moreover, was to be empowered to authorize trunk highway bonds, not more than \$10,000,000 in any one year, and not more than \$75,000,000 to be outstanding at any one time.

"The language, however," said Mr. Babcock, "was not mandatory, and bond authorizations were left to the discretion of future legislatures."

The Legislature of 1919, eager to cater to public demands for good roads, Mr. Babcock added, authorized each of the 87 counties to issue up to \$250,000 of bonds upon the vote of its board of commissioners, and larger amounts upon a vote of the people, all with an implied understanding that reimbursement would be made from state motor vehicle tax revenue if the proposed plan was adopted.

"Pursuant to this authorization, twice renewed at later sessions," he said, "\$23,601,000 of county reimbursement bonds for state trunk highway betterment were outstanding Jan. 1, 1923. These are certified against receipts from motor vehicle taxes which are being used also to refund interest as paid by the counties."

"Our refunding bond plan, in lieu of new bond issues, is satisfactory as far as it goes, because it will reduce immediate sinking funds and release cash for improvements. Of the \$23,601,000 of bonds outstanding, \$23,800,000 will mature between 1929 and 1932, inclusive. A proposal is pending in the Legislature to refund these county issues with state bonds in serial form, and, incidentally, at lower interest rates than those on the wartime securities."

Winter Sports Carnival Revival Sought in St. Paul

Merchants and Civic Groups Are United in Effort to Restore Annual Ice Festival Held Invaluable as Picturesque Community Advertising

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—Revival of the winter sports carnival which, before the war, made St. Paul a nationally known winter resort, is probable as part of the community advertising sponsored by the city's retail merchants, according to Herman C. Wenzel, commissioner of parks and playgrounds, with whom the business men have been in conference.

The winter sports carnivals of the past have been celebrations lasting a week to which all the business houses, including jobbers and manufacturers, contributed marching clubs and life and drum corps. It was climaxed by a brilliant ice palace and a winter sports tournament which attracted the record-breaking skaters and ski jumpers.

"Nothing we ever did aroused so much interest in Minnesota or gave St. Paul so much favorable and picturesque advertising as the ice carnivals," said Isaac Summerfield, first vice-president of the Saint Paul Association of Public and Business Affairs, "and I believe they should be revived in the best interests of the city."

"The very mention of New Orleans brings to mind the Mardi Gras," said Arthur Gaines, president of the Midway Club, the largest community commercial organization in the city. "Until the war stopped us we were in a fair way to develop the same kind of a trade-mark for St. Paul. The time now seems ripe to undertake the revival of the winter sports carnival."

THE DELICIOUSNESS OF FRANKLIN
Milk—Cream—Butter—Buttermilk
Cottage Cheese—Ice Cream
is surpassed only by their purity.
FRANKLIN CO-OPERATIVE
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ARCHITECTS' SERVICE BUREAU HELPS SMALL-HOUSE BUILDER

Unique National Organization Founded in Minneapolis Is Designed to Keep the Home Constructors' Dollars Worth Full Value

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—As the spring building season opens, with prospect of a vast amount of individual home building over the Nation, the Architects' Small House Service Bureau, a unique national institution founded here and carried on under the wing of the American Institute of Architects, finds itself piled high with work.

The field of the bureau is the home of six rooms and less which heretofore has been most neglected architecturally. Here it has, cut expense and advanced standards by syndicalizing high quality architectural designs. Maurice I. Flagg, its service director, in a statement for The Christian Science Monitor said:

"Every move you make in building even the smallest home is a charge upon your pocketbook. The hard-earned dollars you have saved for the home of your dreams may shrink to 50-cent pieces overnight, unless you are well enough posted on all the details in the building business to protect your dollars before you spend them."

It is interesting and profitable to survey what goes into a house and where the money goes.

Do you know that as many as 50 men may profit from the building of a little house of six rooms, costing in the neighborhood of \$6,000, erected under normal conditions?

The following list is an average condition. It is only an example. It is set down to show you where your money may go to if you decide to build a home.

For example two there is the realtor, the abstractor, the surveyor and his assistants. There is the designer of the plans, the building and loan association which supplies the money, the general contractor and the subcontractors under him who perform the work and supply the materials as follows:

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ARCHITECTS' SERVICE BUREAU HELPS SMALL-HOUSE BUILDER

Unique National Organization Founded in Minneapolis Is Designed to Keep the Home Constructors' Dollars Worth Full Value

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (Special Correspondence)—As the spring building season opens, with prospect of a vast amount of individual home building over the Nation, the Architects' Small House Service Bureau, a unique national institution founded here and carried on under the wing of the American Institute of Architects, finds itself piled high with work.

The field of the bureau is the home of six rooms and less which heretofore has been most neglected architecturally. Here it has, cut expense and advanced standards by syndicalizing high quality architectural designs. Maurice I. Flagg, its service director, in a statement for The Christian Science Monitor said:

"Every move you make in building even the smallest home is a charge upon your pocketbook. The hard-earned dollars you have saved for the home of your dreams may shrink to 50-cent pieces overnight, unless you are well enough posted on all the details in the building business to protect your dollars before you spend them."

It is interesting and profitable to survey what goes into a house and where the money goes.

Do you know that as many as 50 men may profit from the building of a little house of six rooms, costing in the neighborhood of \$6,000, erected under normal conditions?

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Governor of Minnesota Pleads for Forest Area Conservation

Mr. Christianson Advocates Imposition of Tax on Timber When It Is Removed and Co-ordination of Agencies to End Waste

By THEODORE CHRISTIANSON
Governor of Minnesota

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Reforestation and conservation of our timber through the medium of a tax that will enable a landowner to postpone the day of cutting, is one of the big problems confronting the state government of Minnesota.

In my opinion, the time is not far distant when we must legislate, perhaps radically, if we are to save trees that are not old enough to come down—when the government will be compelled to exempt certain grades of timber even though the land is being cleared for agricultural purposes.

The course of indiscriminate lumbering has been almost run. Tomorrow's task will be to conserve what the timber exploiter has left. Ruthless destruction of trees must end, and quickly.

Exploitation Era Over
America's history is a story of exploitation. Nature was here so bountiful that until recently there was no need for a conservation policy. From Plymouth Rock to Puget Sound the march of civilization has left stumps of primeval forests burned or cut down. Today we can see the edge of the woods ahead of us. We have been wasteful. We have no judgment in stripping off forest trees. We must quit chopping at forest trees. We must pause to protect timber from the ravages of fire.

The problem of reforestation is primarily one of fire prevention and taxation. The fire patrol is important, of course, but secondary, in my judgment, to wise taxation. Before the patrol is made to serve its full purpose, we must eliminate physical conditions that make fires possible. Forest fires are the penalty we pay for tampering with natural preventives. For instance, in our eagerness to reclaim land for agriculture, we have drained our peat bogs. Now peat bogs are the finest barriers in the world. They are the work of nature—natural fire protection. And in draining them we have turned them into veritable tinder boxes.

Need of Legislation
It is up to us in Minnesota to impose a much needed tax on timber land on a stumpage basis—in other words, on timber when it is removed. Such a tax will probably work a hardship for a time, but in the end it is the real answer to our problem. We proposed such a tax in the form of a constitutional amendment last November, but it was beaten by default when the required percentage of the total vote was lacking. Among those voting, the majority in favor of the amendment was three to one.

That experience has pointed us the way. We now know what we must do before another election. We must educate the voters to a full knowledge of the problem before us and convince them that our timber—their timber—must have adequate protection if we would preserve any considerable proportion of this great natural resource for the generations following.

There must be a better co-ordination of the various agencies that deal with conservation problems in Minnesota. There is, for instance, a vital connection between drainage and forest fire prevention. Before state land is sold to farmers, its relative fitness for agriculture and reforestation must be definitely ascertained; hence there is need for team play between the agency that sells land and that which controls the State's timber policy.

There should be a consolidation of the activities now carried on by the superintendent of lands and timber, the superintendent of mines, the timber board, the forestry board, the state forester and the drainage commissioner to the end that the State might have a definite and consistent policy of conservation in the future.

Large numbers of common laborers are being sent to northern lumber camps where demand continues strong.

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STATION MAY BE HOTEL BASE

Negotiations Under Way With Rail and Terminal Officials

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 16 (Special)—Negotiations for erecting a hotel on top of St. Paul's new \$15,000,000 union station, pronounced one of the finest railroad stations in the west, are being conducted by rail officials and representatives of the Continental Hotels Company, Inc., New York. The station, which accommodates the nine railroads entering the city, was six years in the process of construction and the construction has been in use only a few months.

Frank H. Anderson, president of the hotel company, has been here in conference with R. A. Rice, superintendent of the Union Depot Company; Col. Frederick Meers, chief engineer, and Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern Railroad.

As a construction problem it is declared practical and as a means of helping increase St. Paul's hotel accommodations, it is deemed desirable by officials. That the beauty of the station as it stands today would be preserved is the assurance of rail officials.

In building the Union Station, 24 tracks were raised 20 feet to reach the necessary level. An interesting feature is that the tracks are upheld by a concrete structure which has made a space below the track level where all the baggage and mail is handled. It was also necessary to raise two bridges. One of them, owned by the Great Western Railroad, was elevated about 15 feet.